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OUR LONDON LETTER.

SOME SIDELIGHTS ON THE
GENERAL ELECTION.

THE CONSERVATIVE PARTY AND
PRESS COMBINE.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

London, November 20th.

LABOUR PARTY AND THE ELECTION.

The refusal of the Labour Party to
come to an agreement with the Liberals
with regard to the running of candidates
for the General Election has occasioned
much comment in the political world.
Naturally, the Free Traders are dis-
gusted, but the Conservatives are
pleased that the failure to arrive at an
understanding produced so many trian-
gular contests. The chances of Conserva-
tive candidates were immensely improved
where the votes of non-Conservatives
were split between Liberal and Labour
aspirants to Parliament.

One way of explaining the position is
that the Labour party prefer to risk
the triumph of Election at the polls,
which is a result they do not desire,
rather than assist the Liberals to gain
seats from the Conservatives. The Labour
leaders are eager to retain at almost any
cost the dignity and prestige that ap-
pertain to the position of His Majesty's
Opposition in the House of Commons.
It was, therefore, a case of putting Party
before Free Trade.

THE PARTY'S WAR CHEST.

There is also another way of account-
ing for the attitude of Labour towards
Liberals in the Election, and this is that,
soon after Mr. Baldwin decided to take
the plunge, the funds of the Labour Party
were unexpectedly augmented by con-
tributions from its supporters all over the
country. Every day hundreds of letters
containing remittances for the central
office to be used for electioneering pur-
poses have, it is stated, arrived, and
thereby encouraged the Party managers
to run candidates in constituencies that
would otherwise have been allowed to
choose either a Liberal or a Conserva-
tive.

The fact is that the position and pro-
spects of Labour as a political force have
been greatly strengthened and improved
during the last twelve months. The re-
sponsibilities of acting as the official
Opposition have sobered the hot-heads
and idealists, who have come to realise
that you cannot make a new world quite
so easily as they had assured their dis-
ciples in platform speeches and in print.
The Party has settled down in the House
of Commons, and seem on the whole,
prepared to carry on business there under
the conditions imposed by the cold
realities of practical politics. Of course,
the wild men occasionally make a scene,
and talk a good deal of hosh, and such
things are sure to happen again; but
the sensible men are well aware that they
have a lot to learn about the science of
government, and they are trying hard to
equip themselves for the job.

WOMEN AND THE GENERAL ELECTION.

One striking thing about the General
Election has been the remarkable way
women have devoted themselves to elec-
tioneering. I have had personal opportu-
nities of seeing something of the work
women set themselves to do from the
moment Mr. Baldwin decided upon an
appeal to the country. In the political
struggles of the old days the Conserva-
tives were always able to command the
services of women to an extent beyond
the power of the Liberals; in this General
Election women's activities have not been
confined to any one party, but Conserva-
tives, Liberals, and Labour have received
enormous assistance from the sex.

I cannot profess to say definitely what
the reason is for all this feminine zeal,
but doubtless the granting of the vote to
women has had something to do with it.
Women can now feel that they have
responsibilities which they lacked before
the franchise was extended to them, and
this is naturally incentive to take a
hand in the game. However that may
be, women were to be found working
with the utmost enthusiasm not only in
London constituencies but in all parts of
the country for particular candidates.
Many women who have been regarded as
Society butterflies have displayed extra-
ordinary energy as canvassers, and in the
committee-rooms at clerical tasks. The
workers referred to have not, however,
been confined to any particular class of
the community.

WOMEN SPEAKERS.

One or two other points of interest
may be mentioned. At this General Elec-
tion it has been discovered that women
platform speakers have been a distinct
asset to the candidates who were able to
obtain their help. The answer is that
that a woman speaker would deal with
Protection or Free Trade, as the case
might be, was sufficient to ensure a big
attendance, especially if the lady was able
to handle the inevitable hecklers. There
is something piquant that pleases poli-
tical meetings in the ability of a clever
woman to answer effectively the "Voice"
at the back of the hall and shut him up
with a smart retort.

The majority of the women who have
gone electioneering are attached to one
or other of the three parties, but a fair
number are non-party women. They re-
fuse to be labelled Liberal, Labour, or
Conservative. In the past weeks they
offered their services to speak for or help
any candidate who was pledged to sup-
port certain aims dear to their hearts—
such as the Guardianship of Children
Bill, Widow's Pensions, or some other
matter possessing a special bearing on
the well-being of women and children.
It is not unlikely that these workers at
elections will tend to increase as time
goes on, and social questions loom larger
even than they do now in Parliament.

CONSERVATIVE PARTY AND THE PRESS.

It has been amusing and instructive to
observe the way that the Press Combine
have been treating this General Election.
Somebody ought to compile a day to day
record of the marvellous ingenuity with
which the essential issues are avoided or
delicately handled. Lord Rothermere's
principal organ ignores the fiscal issue as

it has been presented to the country for
decision. It is occupied with taking its
hat off to France over the Ruhr adven-
ture, and blaming the Government for
not backing our Ally. Lord Beaverbrook
derides Mr. Baldwin every morning be-
cause he had not the courage to tax meat
and wheat, when he was about it, as well
as his proposed list of imported manu-
factures. As Mr. Curwin says in the
Observer with a touch of sardonic hum-
our, every morning the newspaper mag-
nates "dissemble a life-long love and
kick Mr. Baldwin downstairs."

PROPOSED NEW PAPERS.

Naturally enough the Conservative
Party managers are very angry. They
feel that their friends of old have de-
serted them in the day of battle. There
is now serious talk of acquiring a great
London daily paper as the Conservative
organ. No names are mentioned, but I
understand it is the *Morning Post* which
is in question. It is also said—and this
is quite definite as the fixed determina-
tion of the Party—that a new first-class
London evening paper will be started in
the immediate future to champion the
cause of Conservatism. Probably other
papers will follow.

Opinion in Fleet Street has been pretty
unanimous from the day the Press Trust
was formed, that something of this kind
was bound to happen. A great political
Party with proud traditions and a keen
sense of loyalty cannot submit to the bril-
liant annexations of people who are not
to plume themselves upon their detach-
ment from party ties. The Conservative
leaders are exceedingly sorry now that
they did not make arrangements to ac-
quire the Hulton newspapers, for they
had the chance months ago before any-
body else was in sight as prospective
purchaser. But the opportunity was
allowed to pass by, with the result that
Lord Rothermere and Lord Beaverbrook
came along—arm-in-arm, as it were—and
obtained control.

ORDERS FROM JAPAN.

I learn from a trade source specially
well-informed that considerable orders are
being received in Belgium from Japan,
but there is little or no sign of orders
reaching firms in this country. It ap-
pears from this that the hopes that Bri-
tish enterprise would have a part in the
work of reconstruction after the earth-
quake are not to be realised, at all
events as soon as was expected. The
present demand, so far as Belgium is
concerned, is for nails and wire for
Japan, and, to a limited extent, for steel.

The pre-occupations of the General
Election have diverted attention from the
great naval cruise planned to "show the
flag" in a tour of the Empire. The ships
sailed from Devonport this week. It is
the most ambitious undertaking of the
kind ever planned. Included in the squad-
ron is the *Hood*, the largest battleship
in the world, and it is anticipated that
she will excite a vast amount of interest
everywhere. She carries the expert
photographic staff who have been ap-
pointed by the Admiralty to make an
official film of the cruise.

There has been keen competition among
Service ratings to obtain appointment to
the various vessels. A great deal of
organisation has been necessary to equip
the ships for the numerous activities that
will be associated with the tour. One
ship, the *Regulus*, is the floating home
of athletes. Men who have won distinc-
tion in sport of many kinds are in this
ship, amongst them being champion
boxers, noted footballers, cricketers, and
many others. This is characteristically
English not to overlook the athletic side
of the tour.

The battle-cruisers are not to accom-
pany the light cruisers to India, but will
go straight to Singapore. The squadron
is due there on February 10th, and will
leave on the 18th for Fremantle. Com-
ing home from Australia next Summer,
the ships will steam through the Panama
Canal on the way from Vancouver to
Jamaica. The cruise is expected to finish
at home ports on September 27th.—H.B.

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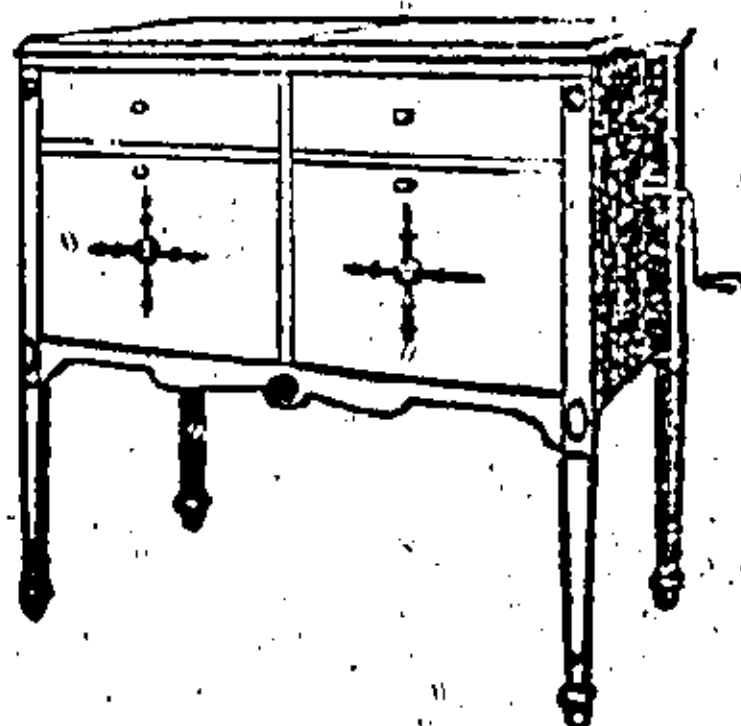
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An unknown man who lived a lonely unostentatious life and dressed carelessly, has left £3145.751, of which £1,354,000 will be a welcome windfall to the Chancellor of the Exchequer. This discovery, which will surprise even his friends and former associates in the City, was made when the details were published of the will of Mr. Maurice Marcus, of High Trees, Redhill, Surrey. At a moderate estimate his income must have been £150,000 a year, or nearly £2000 a week. Mr. Marcus amassed his wealth in South Africa. He was a young man when he left London for Port Elizabeth, where he joined Mr. now Sir Joseph Robinson, and by dealing in diamond and gold-mining stocks he soon became wealthy. He was frequently brought into contact with the late Cecil Rhodes and Dr. Jameson before the famous raid.

He was associated with the formation of many South African companies, and at one time was chairman of the British Bank of South Africa. Just over 30 years ago he returned to England and became a partner with Mr. Leopold Hirsch in a firm which was regarded as the leading brokers in the Kafr market.

"Mr. Marcus was 75 when he died last September, and after cremation his ashes were buried in the Jewish Cemetery at Willesden," said Mr. A. E. Cornwall-Walker, managing director of the East Surrey Water Company, of which Mr. Marcus was a director until five years ago. "You would never have guessed he was a rich man to look at him; he dressed so plainly and hated display. He did good by stealth. Whenever he heard a deserving charitable fund was in difficulties he was quick to give a handsome cheque, but always on the condition that his name did not appear in the subscription list."

KEPT ALL HIS OWN ACCOUNTS. "Few men liked a joke better, and when he accompanied me on inspections of our works he would jest with the labourers and ask questions about themselves and their families," High Trees is a fine mansion standing in about 400 acres, and there he lived for the past 30 years with one of his three sisters, who, with two brothers, survive him. They all receive large legacies. A surprising side of his character was that he kept all his own accounts, not only of his financial operations but also of the trivial payments and receipts from his farm. He was a keen breeder of Jersey cattle, and frequently sent his bull, Mr. E. Brown, over to Jersey to buy the best bulls and cows. Both Mr. Brown and the butler, Mr. G. W. Hall, are left £4,000 each.

Mr. Marcus looked upon the butler as something more than a faithful servant, and often would discuss with him the political and other questions of the day. Until his health began to fail Mr. Marcus was extremely fond of golf, spending much time in perfecting his strokes. He had a very fine collection of Oriental china and in wet weather would amuse himself indoors by making mats for the treasures.

One place in London where Mr. Marcus was known was the Savoy Hotel, where the waiters spoke of him as the "paper tip" patron.

"He was very fond of light music," said one of the head waiters, "and loved to listen in a quiet corner to the band. Even though he only ordered a cup of coffee his tip was always in paper money. He usually came alone, listened for half an hour or so, and went. There was always a kind word and a smile for everyone who did him service."

BIG LEGACIES TO NIECES.

Among many bequests by Mr. Marcus are:—£10,000 to the Redgate and Redhill Hospital, £5,000 to Guy's, £10,000 each to the London Hospital, Dr. Barnardo's Homes, and the Royal Institution, £100,000 each to his nieces, Priscilla Joseph and Cecile Proctor; £50,000 each to sisters Isabelle, Henrietta, and Ruth, his brother Edward and his nieces, Madge Marcus, Gwendolen Thornton, and Leila Mere. After other bequests the residue goes to the five nieces mentioned. Many will recall the somewhat similar case of Mr. Charles Morrison, who amazed the City by leaving £10,000,000 when he died in 1909.

MR. BALDWIN.

It is very pleasant (says the Observer) to find in the more responsible Liberal organs so frank a recognition of Mr. Baldwin's personal qualities. Nothing could be less like the traditional temper of electioneering than this. There is in Mr. Baldwin nothing whatever of spite or pettiness. His temper is wonderful. He is an extraordinarily nice man.—New Statesman. He is an amiable, almost lovable man, honourable in business, no doubt, and blameless in private life.—Nation. I do not suppose anything so civil was ever said about Mr. Gladstone by his political opponents in the course of his whole life.

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Hongkong Rope	275 s.
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By Order of the Board of Directors,
JOHN ARNOLD,
Secretary.

Hongkong, 8th January, 1924. (179)

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Certificate No. 7498 dated Hongkong 5th April, 1922, for Five Shares of this Bank numbered 6297/6/6298 inclusive registered in the Name, Mrs. GLAFIRA MARIA ECA DA SILVA ABELLA has been destroyed by Fire, and should this Certificate not be produced to the Bank before the 17th January, 1924, a New Certificate for the Shares will be issued, and the aforesaid Certificate No. 7498 will be thereafter treated by this Corporation as Null and Void.

By Order of the Court of Directors,
A. G. STEPHEN,
Chief Manager.

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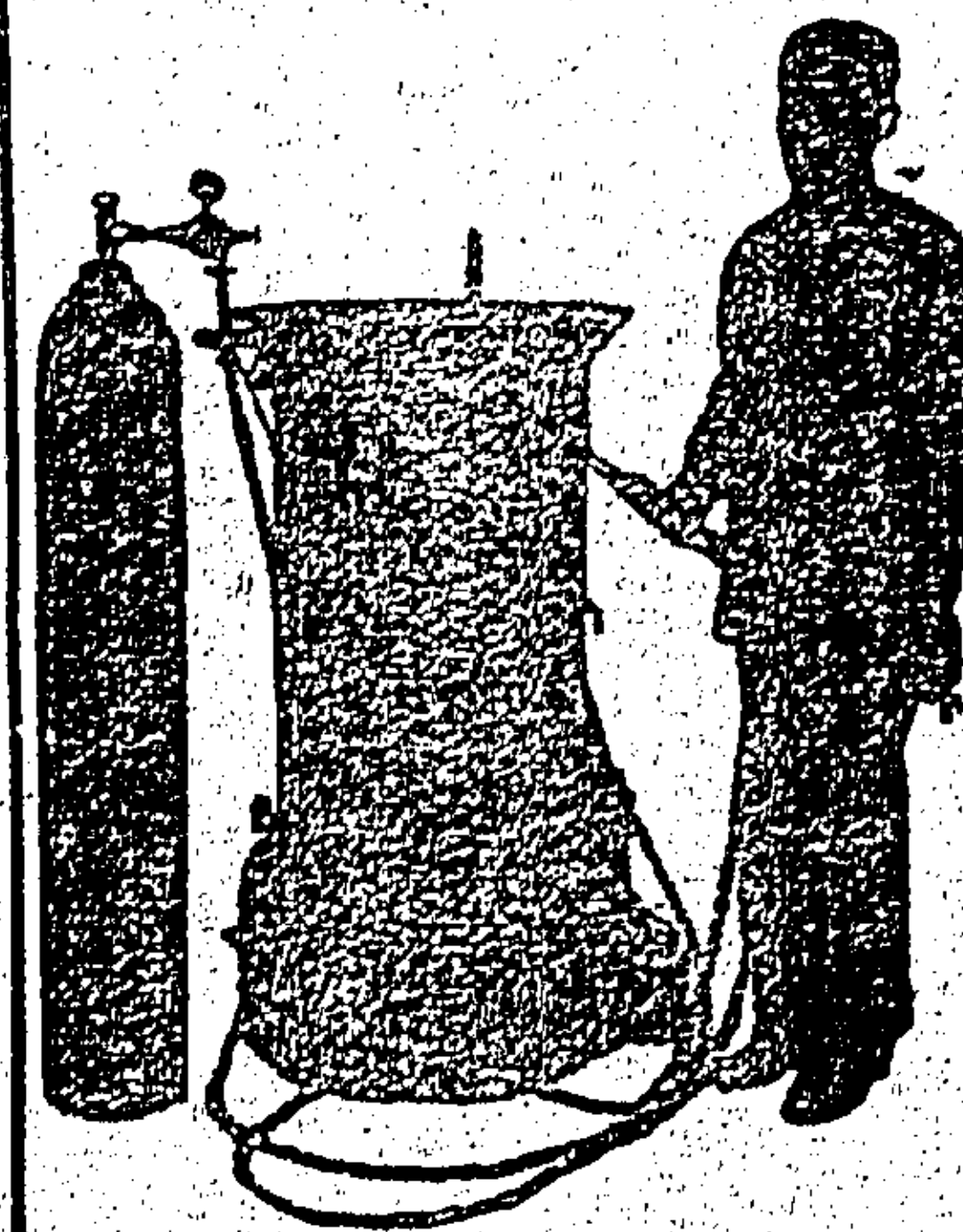
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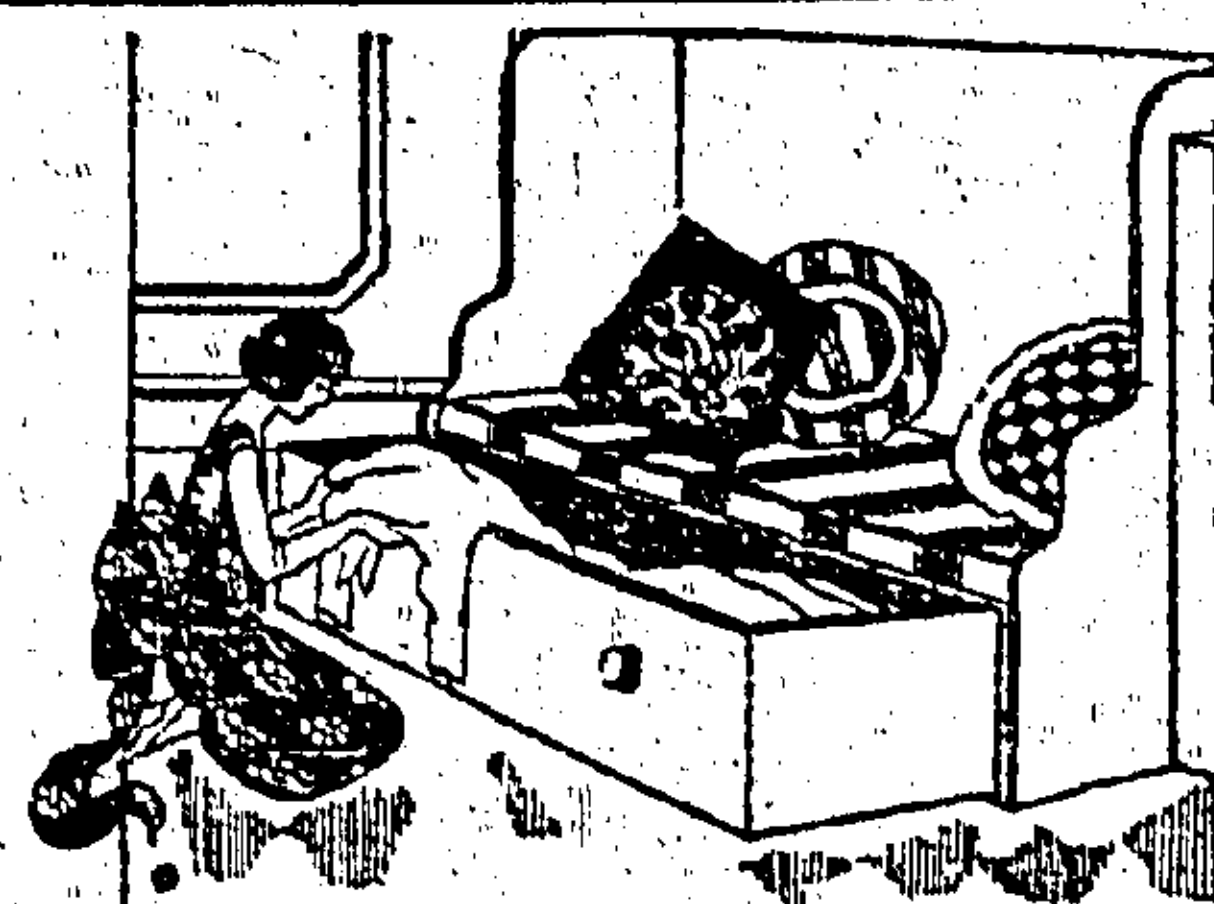
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KILLING OF CHINESE IN JAPAN.

MR. NAGAI'S CRITICISM
AN INSULT TO JAPAN.

(FROM THE "JAPAN CHRONICLE")

Mr. Nagai in an interpellation in the House of Representatives referred to the murders of Koreans and Chinese during the earthquake disturbances. The following is that part of his interpellation which deals with the killing of Chinese:

"Next I wish to ask about the killing of Chinese by mistake. According to the latest information, the Chinese Government, not satisfied with the investigation made and the report submitted by the Japanese Government regarding the affair, has decided to undertake an investigation of its own. We understand that Dr. Wang and his party, who came to this country charged with this duty, visited the Japanese Foreign Minister at the Foreign Office on the 10th inst. I regard this fact as seriously affecting the honour and reputation of Japan as an independent and law-governed country. That the Chinese Government has appointed its own inquiry commission, not satisfied with the investigation and report of the Japanese Government, means that the Japanese police and judiciary are therefore a great insult to Japan. When in 1914 the Heir-apparent of Austria-Hungary and his Consort were assassinated by a Serb at Sarajevo, the Austrian Government, in its negotiations with the Serbian Government, insisted upon an Austrian delegation being appointed to examine the offender and undertake the investigation of the case conjointly with Serbian officials. This demand the Serbian Government stoutly rejected on the ground that the Serbian Constitution and the Code of Criminal Procedure absolutely forbids participation of foreign representatives in the trial of the offender and the investigation of the case. For China to send her inquiry commission to this country is to treat Japan as if she were a country where extrajudiciality prevailed. I wish to know what reply the Foreign Minister gave to Dr. Wang and his party when they visited him the other day and told him of their mission."

FAILURE TO MAKE INQUIRIES.

"The present estrangement between the Japanese and the Chinese Governments arises from the fact that, despite the Chinese Government having indicated in its communication to the Japanese Government the places where the murders of Chinese are alleged to have taken place, the Government has made no investigation at the places indicated, although three months have already passed since the incident. If it has already made inquiries at those places it has not made public the result of such inquiries up to the present. The Government caused a trial by Court-martial to be held over the Amakasu case. It has also arrested many vigilantes in connection with the murders of Koreans. But in regard to the killing of Chinese, which is destined to have a very important bearing on diplomatic relations with a neighbouring country, it has neglected to make inquiries at the spots indicated in the Chinese Note, or at least it has failed to make public such inquiries, if they have been made. This is a serious blunder on the part of the Government. The Chinese are on stronger ground than the Japanese were when, after the massacre of 700 Japanese at Nikolaevsk by Partisans, over whom the Russian Government had no control, Japan occupied Northern Sakhalin as 'security' against the settlement of the affair, and is still demanding Russia's apology."

A PLEA FOR SINCERITY.

Again, when a number of Japanese fell victims to the ferocity of Chinese bandits, over whom the Chinese Government had no control in the Boxer trouble, the Japanese Government demanded from China an apology and an indemnity. Japan must be sincere enough to give to others what she would demand from others as properly due to her if she were in their place. From this sincere attitude only can true Sino-Japanese friendship spring. I believe such a country alone can win the respect of the world as will be courageous enough to admit her fault readily as she asserts her just claims. As you, gentlemen, are all well aware, the Premier, in a Press interview on October 19th stated that during the three weeks following the earthquake there was a total paralysis of means of communication and the public mind was in a state of great perturbation. During these days many deplorable incidents occurred, but, the Premier declared, if these incidents were allowed to leave serious blot on the good name of Japan, internationally and otherwise, not only would Japan lose her fifty years' civilization but it would produce grave misunderstandings at home and abroad. If these words are the true reflection of the Premier's sentiments, then it is his clear duty to take such measures as are necessary to vindicate Japan's international good faith and to uphold her honour as a lover of humanity. The fundamental reason why Japan is now isolated internationally is because she is servile to great Powers and overbearing to weak countries. She is ready to do the bidding of the Great Powers, no matter whether it was just or unjust, while on the other hand, she peremptorily rejects the demands of weak countries, however reasonable they may be. The practice of such a diplomacy for many years has led to the present tempt of the world for this country. The Great Powers look down upon Japan as a country which is easy to deal with, while the weak countries have ceased to rely upon her. Thus, the Anglo-Japanese Alliance has been repudiated, and anti-Japanese movements arise in China. If this diplomacy of lawning on the great is to be discarded altogether in favour of a new diplomacy based on justice, the Japanese Government must give a willing ear to the just demands of a weak country. The Yamamoto Cabinet has among the planks of its platform the reform of the country's diplomacy, and if it really

means what it avows, it ought to recast Japan's diplomacy along these lines. It must be sincere in its dealings with China, and must submit to the Chinese Government all facts which have been ascertained in regard to the killing of Chinese, thereby removing all Chinese misunderstandings. At the same time, it must refuse to receive the Chinese Inquiry Mission which reflects upon Japan's prestige as a law-governed country and her honour as an independent country. If Japan's imperfect investigation of the case leads to the investigation of the case by the Chinese commissioners, and if these inquiries reveal facts which were not given in the reports submitted by the Japanese Government, the publication of these facts by the Chinese Government would bring Japan into discredit in the eyes of the world. It would, indeed, be tantamount to showing Japanese police and judiciary to be inferior to those of China, which is still under the yoke of extrajudiciality. Nothing could impair Japan's honour and reputation more than this. On this point I desire a clear and kindly reply of the Foreign Minister."

PREMIER'S REPLY.

The Premier (Count YAMAMOTO) in reply, said: "Some of the regrettable incidents occurring immediately after the earthquake are almost unimaginable. They were due to the fact that people were completely upset by the extraordinary situation, caused by the visitation. During the last fifty years the Japanese people have gone through much, and they have had opportunity to train their mind and spirit. Such being the case, I believed that they would not lose their equanimity in time of emergency, and that they would carefully weigh all bearings of every step they take even in a great emergency. What actually took place immediately after the earthquake, however, belied my impression. With regard to these deplorable incidents, in which many Japanese and foreign lives were lost, the judicial and police authorities are now taking the necessary steps to bring the offenders to justice, and I trust my colleagues directly responsible for these matters will offer explanations. Mr. Nagai read some documents as the source of many wild rumours which were afloat at the time, but I do not necessarily endorse what he stated. The Government did its best to stop wild rumours, to bring tranquillity to troubled minds and to exercise control over the situation. I only regret that all plans did not work as desired. Full explanations of the measures taken will be given by the Ministers directly concerned, but I can assure the interpellation that I, as the head of the Cabinet, am responsible for all measures."

Baron LUTIN, the Foreign Minister, said: "It appears that Mr. Nagai is under the impression that Dr. Wang came to this country for the purpose of conducting an investigation into the case, conjointly with the Japanese Government, but this is not the case. Dr. Wang has no plenipotentiary powers. He has come to Japan with the object of exchanging views with Japanese in all walks of life on many matters. The Chinese authorities have a good understanding of Japan, and it is inconceivable that they should dispatch to this country a mission for the purpose of conducting a joint investigation of the case, as though Japan were a country where extrajudiciality prevailed. Dr. Wang and his party have come with good intentions. I believe that their personal inspection of the devastated areas will help them to form a correct idea of the circumstances in which the deplorable incident occurred, and consequently I intend to see them as much as possible to explain the circumstances fully, so that a thorough understanding may be established and Sino-Japanese friendship may be helped forward. With regard to the origin of the wild rumours, the authorities concerned are making strict investigations."

THE VIGILANTES.

Vicount GOTO, the Home Minister, replied: "In regard to the origin of the wild rumours, all and sundry theories have been advanced. There is no doubt that these reports were very harmful, but all reports were not without foundation. Some warnings given by the Government were necessary in view of the prevailing circumstances. It is at the same time a fact that, owing to the paralysed state of means of communication, corrections did not follow quickly. It is also undeniable that owing to the dislocation of many systems, the Government could not take measures to control the situation as promptly and perfectly as it desired. The authorities are fully appreciative of the good work done by vigilantes in the days when order was destroyed at the time of the earthquake. They only regret that among the vigilantes were some who violated the law. As it is impossible to condone the offence because the offenders rendered good service in other ways, they are to be condignly dealt with. It is scarcely necessary to say that the authorities do not make any discrimination in the handling of the murders of Koreans and those of Chinese. This may be judged from the fact that many murderers of Japanese during the earthquake disturbances are not yet brought to justice. Up to September 10th, 4,000 Koreans were taken under official protection. On September 17th there was some 4,000 such Koreans at Nara-shino and 600 at Meguro. As the authorities saw the danger of Koreans being sent back to their country during those troubled days, they did not allow these Koreans to start for home. This considerate step seems to have given rise to the false rumour that their return home was being deliberately hindered. Many Koreans have been arrested on criminal charges, and it is of course impossible to say that no innocent Koreans were murdered. As for the protection of Chinese, the Japanese authorities sent home some 3,000 Chinese, free of charge. Although every possible precaution was afforded them, the situation which prevailed immediately after the earthquake was 'Everyone for himself and the devil take the hindmost.' Indeed, it was beyond all imagination of those people. Such being the case, many mistakes were made by many people, and full inquiries are being made into them, new light being thrown upon the proper settlement of the matter."



HONGKONG

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920	50.05	5.40
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33 X 4	39.10	3.85
34 X 4	40.95	4.10
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HONGKONG JOCKEY CLUB

DRAFT PROGRAMME OF 1924 RACE MEETING.

THE Attention of Owners is called to an alteration in the Conditions of the Eighth Race on the First Day, the CHATEL CUP.
The Last Sentence should read as follows:—
"Ponies that have started and never BEEN PLACED in an Official Race allowed 10 lbs."
By Order,
C. B. BROWN,
Secretary.

HONGKONG JOCKEY CLUB ANNUAL RACE MEETING 1924.

ENTRIES for the FORTHCOMING RACES: Close on SATURDAY, 19th INSTANT, at 2 P.M.; and must be sent to the JOCKEY CLUB ROOMS, 31, Chater Road, on This Date.
Entry Forms are now ready and can be had at the Jockey Club Stables, the Jockey Club Rooms (Hongkong Club Annex, Chater Road), or Messrs. LESTER & DAVIS, Alexandra Buildings.

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THIRD TOURNAMENT OF THE SEASON

SATURDAY, JANUARY 12TH, AT 9.15 P.M. at the THEATRE ROYAL.

MAIN EVENT:

10 ROUND LIGHTWEIGHT CONTEST
A. B. HARDLEY v. A. B. WRIGHT,
H.M.S. Ambrose v. H.M.S. Hushkin.
Also
Four Waterweights, One Lightweight, One Flyweight and One Featherweight Contest, each of Six Rounds.

Bookings at MONTHIES:

Members on the 10th January.
General Public from the 11th January.

USUAL PRICES.

A Band will be in attendance.

NEXT TOURNAMENT—February 6th at the THEATRE ROYAL. [157]

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CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

[BEFORE HIS HONOUR THE CHIEF JUSTICE (SIR WILLIAM REES DAVIES)].

SEVENTEEN YEARS AND "CAT" FOR ARMED ROBBER.

"It is difficult to imagine a worse case, except one of murder," asserted the Chief Justice, yesterday, in sentencing an armed robber to 17 years' imprisonment with hard labour, and 20 strokes of the "cat."

Prisoner was Chu Wing Kong. The facts of the case were presented in yesterday's issue. The jury were directed to confine their verdict to the first and last of the four counts on which the man was indicted, viz.: armed robbery, and the unlawful possession of an automatic pistol and five rounds of ammunition. Prisoner was unanimously found guilty on both counts.

Addressing prisoner, the Chief Justice said: "You have been found guilty of two very serious offences—robbery with violence, and being in possession of a pistol and ammunition. My duty in the course of the last few days has been to pass severe sentences on men for being in possession of arms in this Colony. Your case is a worse one, you went to the house in question and committed robbery, intimidated with weapons two unfortunate women, and when the police found you, and tried to arrest you, you, or someone, discharged firearms at them whilst they were attempting to do their duty."

"It may be true that the police first of all brought out their firearms, but if so they did this for their own protection. It was no justification for you or your confederates to fire on them. As far as I am concerned, I intend to do all in my power to protect the police in the execution of their duty, and when scoundrels of you class are caught I shall have no hesitation of awarding the severest punishment. His Lordship then passed the sentence stated above."

THE BINDING EFFECT OF A FIRM'S CHOP.

IMPORTANT RULING BY THE PUISNE JUDGE.

Sitting in Summary Jurisdiction yesterday morning, his Honour the Puisse Judge (Mr. Justice Gompertz) gave judgment on an important point regarding the binding effect of a firm's chop. The case was one in which the plaintiff, a Chinese, claimed \$1,000 on a promissory note which had been chopped with the chop of the defendant firm.

When the case came up for hearing about a month ago Mr. Layman, for the plaintiff, emphasised the importance of the ruling, pointing out that nearly every firm borrowed money in the course of its business and used these chops.

Mr. Russ, for the defence, on that occasion, said the plaintiffs advanced the defendant firm's former general manager a sum of \$1,000 for which he gave them a promissory note "chopped" with the "chop" of the firm. He did not account for this money to the firm and apparently he misappropriated it, for which he was prosecuted. Mr. Russ said that he and Mr. Layman, who appeared to support the claim, wanted a decision as to whether, under these circumstances, the firm were liable. It was, he pointed out, a question of agency and his submission would be that the Home law on the subject was applied here, by the Partnership Ordinance.

Giving judgment, his Lordship said: Plaintiff claims for \$1,000 on a promissory note bearing the chop of the firm, which consists of two partners, one dormant and the other exercising slight supervision only. Wu Chin Lan, a shareholder but not a partner, was the manager, did the buying and selling and, with fullest powers, carried on the business. On March 22, 1922, plaintiff advanced \$1,000 to Wu, who stated that the money was for the use of the firm. The money was paid on the firm's premises, and a promissory note bearing the ordinary and regular chop of the firm was affixed by Wu. The money, however, was not applied for the purposes of the firm, but was retained by Wu for his own use. The partners had no knowledge of the transaction, and there is no evidence that the firm has ever borrowed the money.

"I have to decide," continued his Honour, "whether the firm is liable and the question is purely one of agency. In English law it is well settled that a manager of a business has no legal authority to borrow money. It is pointed out that borrowing money is no part of the ordinary business of paper merchants; but it is common knowledge, on the other hand, that local Chinese firms very frequently raise money by loan for the purposes of business. To my mind the whole question of the firm's liability turns on the letter of the chop. Wu was manager, having practically entire conduct of the business. He was entrusted with the general chop, which, by local custom, confers very wide and general powers upon the holder. In my opinion, the firm had held out Wu as their general agent for all reasonable business purposes, which would include the raising of money by loan, and I think, therefore, they are stopped denying his authority to borrow. There must be judgment for plaintiff with costs."

NATHAN ROAD FLAT DISPUTE.

LANDLORD'S CLAIM FAILS.

INTERESTING JUDGMENT.

His Honour the Puisse Judge (Mr. Justice Gompertz) delivered judgment at the Summary Court yesterday in the case concerning the occupancy of a first floor flat at 33, Nathan Road, Kowloon. The facts as reported in our issue of December 22nd, were that Plaintiff, Chai Shum Sai, of the Yat Wing Bank, Wing Lok Street, sued Mr. William Bolderson for possession of the floor, alleging arrears of rent. Under the Rents Ordinance, plaintiff obtained judgment against Bolderson. Subsequently, Mr. K. A. Clark, a clerk in the Royal Naval Yard, took over the flat from Bolderson, and purchased the furniture and fittings. Clark was then cited as second defendant. He claimed, however, that he was a bona fide sub-tenant, and denied the suggestions that he was acting as caretaker for Bolderson. Clark, it was stated, had paid into court the rent for three months. Mr. Watson, for plaintiff, asserted on the other hand that Clark, when visited by plaintiff's shroff, only tendered one month's rent, which was refused. The claim against Clark was for possession of the flat and \$230 for rent due. Mr. Vaux's contention for Clark was that his client was protected by the Rents Ordinance.

Giving judgment His Honour said: Mr. Watson argued for plaintiff that Clark was not—and never had been—a tenant; he was merely a caretaker for Bolderson; and even if he were a tenant he was not within the protection of the Rents Ordinance. I hold that it is impossible to support the view that Clark was a caretaker; it is absurd to say that a man who is responsible for the full monthly rent and has paid a substantial sum for furniture and fittings is a mere caretaker.

"Then," asked the Judge, "is he within the protection of the Rents Ordinance? If he is not, it is clear that the plaintiff is entitled to judgment."

After quoting authorities, His Honour continued: Generally speaking, the general object of the law is the protection of the man in actual occupation. In the case before me the defendant was clearly the tenant in actual occupation. No doubt a very wary man would not have concluded a bargain until he had seen the rent receipts, but there was nothing to put Clark on enquiry; he trusted Bolderson, it is true, but it did the landlord, who allowed him to be four months in arrears with his rent.

"In my opinion," concluded His Honour, "when the order for possession was made against Bolderson, and he dropped out, then Clark's relation to the landlord became that of a statutory tenant under the Ordinance. There must be judgment for defendant with costs."

THE BANK MERGER.

INTERNATIONAL BANK AND THE ASIA BANK.

With reference to the reported absorption of the Asia Banking Corporation by the International Banking Corporation the following statement was made to a representative of the Daily Press yesterday afternoon by Mr. George Hogg, local Manager of the International Bank:

The Asia Banking Corporation has entered into an agreement for the sale of its business to the International Banking Corporation subject to the approval of its stockholders. A special stockholders' meeting has been called and a subsequent announcement will be made of the date when the business will be transferred to the International Banking Corporation if approved. The meeting in question is to be held at New York.

ARMS SEIZURES ON THE S.S. "HYDRANGEA."

The s.s. *Hydrangea*, which was recently pirated, was searched on Thursday by water police who discovered in a basket belonging to one of the passengers three fire arms, two daggers and a small quantity of ammunition. They detained five passengers in connection with this discovery. A charge has been preferred against the man to whom the basket belonged, but the other four men will probably be released.

ROYAL SANITARY INSTITUTE.

At an examination for the "Inspectors of Nuisances" Certificate held by the Hongkong Board of Examiners of the Royal Sanitary Institute in November last nine candidates presented themselves. Of these the following have passed:

Frederick William Bradley.
John Joseph Peter Gregory.
George Haigh.
Charles Harlan.
William Hill.
Edward Charles Kerrison.
Bernard Joseph Murray.
William Thomson.

The Examination Board consisted of Dr. C. McKenny, Hon. Mr. F. C. Gray, Dr. W. W. Pearce, Mr. J. E. Macdonald (C.V.E.), Sir Eric Stuart Taylor, M.D., and Mr. E. Ralphs (Secretary).

SCHOOL PRIZE DISTRIBUTION.

YAU MATI GOVERNMENT SCHOOL.

THE GROWING NEEDS OF YAU MATI.

Yesterday was prize distribution day at the Yau mati Government School when Mrs. de Martin, wife of the former headmaster of the school, gave away the prizes to the successful scholars. The Director of Education (the Hon. Mr. E. Irving) was present, as were also Father Valtorta, member of the Board of Education, and Mr. de Martin, now attached to the Education Office.

In reading the annual report for the year the Headmaster (Mr. E. J. Edwards) stated that it had only been possible to admit a few of the many boys who had applied for admission. "The district is developing so rapidly," the Headmaster said, "that a school much larger than the existing one is needed." (This appeared to be borne out by the crowding of 238 scholars in one of the largest classrooms of the school; they were packed into the room like herrings.)

The staff consists of the Headmaster, one assistant mistress, 9 Anglo-Chinese masters and 3 vernacular masters. Mr. G. P. de Martin, who had been Headmaster of the school, was appointed to the Education Office in September, his place as headmaster being filled by Mr. E. J. Edwards transferred from Queen's College.

"The health of the school had been good and Dr. Li Ying Yau had kindly attended to the few cases of sickness that had occurred. The progress made during the year was satisfactory. One of 234 boys who sat for the annual examination, 210 had passed. At the entrance examination to Queen's College 10 boys passed out of 15 presented. The examination revealed a weakness in colloquial, dictation and composition."

The Headmaster referred to the successes of some of the old boys now at Queen's College, one of whom was Chan Yik King who had gained honours in matriculation and one distinction.

Referring to the school athletics the Headmaster acknowledged valuable assistance rendered by Mr. So Tai Keung. He also mentioned that the school had a library containing 200 English books and 800 Chinese books.

Mrs. de Martin distributed the prizes, and at the conclusion of the ceremony she was the recipient of a handsome bouquet of flowers tied with the school colours—black and yellow ribbons. Mr. de Martin returned thanks on behalf of his wife, saying that he was very interested in the progress of the school in view of the lengthy period he had laboured there. He particularly referred to the success of several of the boys who had gained scholarships.

The proceedings closed with cheers for Mrs. de Martin, the Headmaster announcing that the school would be closed for the remainder of the day by the kind consent of the Hon. Director of Education to a suggestion made by Mrs. de Martin.

PRIZE WINNERS.

The following is a list of the prize winners—

English.
Class 4.—1st and scholarship, Lo Ka Fan; 2nd, Ho Tai Yung.
Class 5A.—1st and scholarship, Wong Kang U; 2nd, Yeung Hing Tung.
Class 5B.—1st, Chan Kam Tai; 2nd, Chan To Wing.
Class 6A.—1st and scholarship, Ling Kam Hon; 2nd, So Kai Sang.
Class 6B.—1st, Lok Ping Choung; 2nd, Wu Yat Sing.
Class 7A.—1st and scholarship, Hung Cheuk Kwong; 2nd, Wong Tam Kwai.
Class 7B.—1st, Wong Wing Wa; 2nd, Wong Chung Wing.
Class 7C.—1st, Fung Kap Ki; 2nd, Lau Hung Tsai.
Class 8.—1st and scholarship, Leung Ping Fat; 2nd, Tang Tso Kun.

Chinese.
Class 4.—1st, Lo Ka Fan.
Class 5A.—1st, Wong Kang U.
Class 5B.—1st, Chan To Wing.
Class 6A.—1st, Ling Kam Hon.
Class 6B.—1st, So Chun Fun.
Class 7A.—1st, Hung Cheuk Kwong.
Class 7B.—1st, Wong Wing Wa.
Class 7C.—1st, Wong Sau Keung.
Class 8.—1st, Leung Ping Fat.

Special Prizes presented by the vernacular masters for Chinese composition competition.—1st, Wong Wat Fan (4A); 2nd, Lau Sui Lun (7A); 3rd, Hung Cheuk Kwong (8A).

CANTON CUSTOM RETURNS.

In view of the efforts made by Dr. Sun Yat-sen to secure the Customs collections at Canton, it is interesting to note what the returns at that port are. The annual revenue is shown by the following figures taken from Customs returns:

Year.	Canton Customs.	Whole Country.
1912	2,075,000	33,059,612
1913	2,246,738	43,069,852
1914	2,558,027	33,917,524
1915	2,398,584	36,747,708
1916	2,222,725	27,754,311
1917	2,322,222	38,129,423
1918	2,350,940	38,245,044
1919	2,471,934	46,008,159
1920	2,542,287	49,819,528
1921	2,375,532	52,007,123
1922	2,331,733	52,326,194

SPORT.

FOOTBALL.

TO-DAY'S MATCHES.

The following matches are down for decision to-day:—

HONGKONG P.A. CHALLENGE SHIELD.

First round, kick-off at 4 p.m.

Hongkong Club v. H.M.S. *Titania*, Hongkong Club ground. Referee: Mr. Wakeham.

Kowloon v. Hongkong Police, Kowloon ground. Referee: Mr. Blumson.

JUNIOR SHIELD.

Kick-off at 2.30 p.m.

R.G.A. Reserves v. H.M.S. *Triguise*, Sookunpoo "B" ground. Referee: Mr. Smith.

Surrey's Reserves v. Tamar Reserves, Sookunpoo "A" ground. Referee: Mr. Fairburn.

Titania Reserves v. St. Joseph's, Navy "A" ground. Referee: Mr. Ford.

Kowloon Reserves v. *Hawkins* Reserves, Kowloon ground. Referee: Mr. Blumson.

South China "A" v. Club de Recreo, South China ground. Referee: Mr. Spencer.

H.M.S. *Hollyhock* v. South China "B", Hongkong Club ground. Referee: Mr. Green.

HONGKONG LEAGUE.

Division I.

Kick-off at 4 p.m.

R.G.A. v. South China, Sookunpoo "A" ground. Referee: Mr. Smith.

H.M.S. *Hawkins* v. H.M.S. *Tamar*, Navy "B" ground. Referee: Mr. Spencer.

H.M.S. *Despatch* v. East Surrey's, Navy "A" ground. Referee: Mr. Collins.

H.M.S. *Ambrase* v. H.M.S. *Diomedé*, St. Joseph's ground. Referee: Mr. Tovey.

Division II.

Kick-off at 2.30 p.m.

H.M.S. *Meradon* v. *Diomedé*.

KOWLOON v. POLICE.

The following team has been selected to represent the Kowloon F.C. in their Senior Shield match v. the Police on the Kowloon ground to-day at 4 p.m.:—B. Rasmussen, F. Wheeler and T. L. Knight, M. Howard, J. McKelvie and H. C. Wheeler, C. Millard, J. Morton, K. Mason, R. Nash and A. Duncan. Reserves: A. E. Latham.

KOWLOON v. H.M.S. "HAWKINS."

In this Junior Shield match on the Kowloon ground to-day at 2.30 p.m., the home team will be composed of J. Beach, B. Guest and D. Urquhart; A. W. Brown, E. Ollier and S. Randle; V. Hall, B. Vickars, W. H. Brown, A. Spary and B. Haylock. Reserves: L. H. Taylor and S. W. Chapman.

CRICKET.

C.C.C. v. INDIAN R.C.

In this League fixture, to be played to-day on the Indian ground, the visitors' team will consist of B. W. Bradbury, D. Fritz, F. E. Lawrence, T. Primes, G. W. Milne, A. A. Paine, G. White, S. Abbas, W. Hall, H. J. Dennis and R. Basa.

C.C.C. v. H.K.C.C.

In this match to be played on the C.C.C. ground to-day the home team will consist of E. Mowling, W. B. Musket, M. Pinn, F. K. Modi, Dr. V. Aizawa, M. S. Sanjanna, H. J. Chapman, D. Macintosh, Y. Abbas, E. Moore and P. A. Dixon.

BILLIARDS LEAGUE CHAMPIONSHIP.

LAST NIGHT'S RESULTS.

The first half of the Billiards League Championship was played at the Victoria Recreation Club last night, the finalists being the Chinese Club and the Catholic Union Club. At the conclusion of the night's play the latter Club held a lead of 217 points. L. A. Osmund's break of 40 was the highest for the night.

Following are the individual scores:—

C.C.C.	C.C.
E. L. Barros 250	Ng Sze Kwong 231
R. S. Luz 250	J. N. Tam 108
L. A. Osmund 250	Yau Sing Hoi 136
750	533

THE COTTON INTERESTS OF SHANGHAI.

The Ministry of Agriculture and Commerce at Peking has referred to the Cabinet the request of the Shanghai cotton traders for a surtax on the export of cotton, to serve as the basis of a loan to help the cotton interests at Shanghai. It is not likely that the Cabinet will give a ruling for some time.

Li Sau and Leung Shui, boatwomen, were each fined \$5 at the Marine Court yesterday for using grapplings near H.M.S. *Diomedé* at the Man-o-War anchorage.

Five ricksha coolies, charged with demanding more than the legal fare, were each fined \$10 at the Magistracy yesterday. Having conveyed passengers from the M. Y. Sun tea house in Kowloon City to Tang Foo Villa, the coolies refused the 10 cents fares tendered and demanded fifteen cents. A passenger was alleged to have been assaulted in the resultant altercation. This charge was dismissed.

S.S. "FRANCONIA."

PERSONAL SERVICE

FOR THE TRAVELLER.



GREETINGS!

LANE, CRAWFORD, LTD. WELCOME YOU TO HONGKONG—MAY YOU ENJOY EVERY MOMENT OF YOUR STAY!

YOURS FOR THE ASKING

WE SHALL BE PLEASED TO GIVE YOU ANY INFORMATION, REGARDING, CHAIR AND RICKSHAW HIRE, MAIN POINTS OF INTEREST, ETC.

DEPARTMENTS.

YOU ARE INVITED TO PAY US A VISIT, IT WILL ENLIGHTEN YOU TO OUR SCOPE OF BUSINESS AND WILL ENTAIL NO OBLIGATION ON YOUR PART.

LANE, CRAWFORD, LTD.

THE LEADING DEPT. STORE

OF THE FAR EAST.

ESTABLISHED 1850.

MEN'S FURNISHING
LADIES' FURNISHING
SILVER WARE
JEWELLERY
TRAVELLING REQUISITES
FANCY LEATHER GOODS
SPORT AND GAMES
GROCERY AND PROVISIONS
WINES AND SPIRITS
PATENT MEDICINES
PERFUMERY
HOUSE FURNISHING
HARDWARE
SHIP CHANDLERY

GREEN ISLAND CEMENT CO., LTD.

Best Portland Cement

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.

GENERAL MANAGERS,
HONGKONG.

ENGLISH
COLUMBIA DANCE RECORDS

3321	NON-STOP DANCING...For-Trot	3324	ON THE ROAD TO ANYWHERE...For-Trot
	DON'T CRY, SWANEE...		BONNIE...
3322	UNTIL MY LUCK COMES	3325	BARNEY GOOGLE...
	ROLLING ALONG...		THAT RED HEAD GAL...
3323	KATINKA...	3326	SHY...
	HEARTBROKEN ROSE...		BYE-BYE...
	CELANESE...		

EACH \$1.60

ANDERSON'S.

Wm. Powell Ltd.
TELEPHONE C. 4578.

SPECIAL SALE

Commencing on SATURDAY, JANUARY 12th to WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 16th inclusive

Millinery, Gowns, Golf Coats, Sweaters, Furs, Gloves, Also Ladies Shoes.

This Prospectus has been duly filed with the Registrar of Companies.

The Subscription List will be Open on MONDAY, the 14th DAY OF JANUARY, 1924, and Close on or before SATURDAY, the 19th DAY OF JANUARY, 1924.

THE SIMPLEX PLASTER COMPANY, LIMITED.

Incorporated under the Companies' Ordinances 1911-1921.

CAPITAL - - - - - \$500,000

DIVIDED INTO 50,000 SHARES OF \$10 EACH.

Offer of 4,000 Shares for Public Subscription.

Of the above shares 15,000 credited as fully paid will be allotted to The Chino American Industrial Developing Company, Limited, as the purchase price for the sale to the Company of property, plant, machinery and equipment of The Chino American Industrial Developing Company, Limited, on the terms of the contract set forth in this Prospectus. Of the remaining 35,000 shares it is intended at the present time to issue only 15,000, and of these shares 11,000 have already been subscribed for cash by the Directors and their friends. On these shares \$2.50 per share will be paid on application and the balance when called up on the same basis as the remaining capital.

The remaining 4000 shares to be issued at the present time, ranking equally with those already subscribed, are now offered for Public Subscription, payable as to \$2.50 per share on application. The balance due on each share (\$7.50) will be called up on allotment.

The unissued Capital of the Company will be issued at such times and on such terms as the Directors shall determine.

The Form of Application for shares is at the back of this Prospectus.

DIRECTORS:

CHARLES EDWARD HARTNELL BEAVIS, No. 9, Queen's Road Central, Victoria, Hongkong, Solicitor.

CHAN PEK CHUN, No. 34, Bonham's Strand West, Victoria, Hongkong, Merchant.

CHAU YUE TENG, No. 16, Des Voeux Road Central, Victoria, Hongkong, Merchant.

CARL BRADLEY SHANK, Nos. 50-52, Queen's Road Central, Victoria, Hongkong, Engineer.

EDWARD DEAN SHANK, Nos. 50-52, Queen's Road Central, Victoria, Hongkong, Architect.

WONG KWOK SHUN, No. 169, Des Voeux Road Central, Victoria, Hongkong, Banker.

One further Director will be appointed by the Board after allotment.

BANKERS:

THE INTERNATIONAL BANKING CORPORATION.

AUDITORS:

Messrs. LOWE, RINGHAM & MATTHEWS, Chartered Bank Building, Victoria, Hongkong.

SOLICITORS:

Messrs. WILKINSON AND GRIST, No. 9, Queen's Road Central, Victoria, Hongkong.

REGISTERED OFFICE OF THE COMPANY:

CHINA BUILDING, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL, VICTORIA, HONGKONG.

PROSPECTUS.

(a) The recent remarkable developments in building in this Colony have resulted in a demand for labour and building materials that has been unprecedented. Increased costs, consequent upon such demand, necessitate the adoption of means whereby not only may labour be saved but materials produced both quickly and economically. This Company is formed mainly for the purpose of providing plaster and gypsum products which are required in the construction of every building from the small house to the largest block of modern offices. "Simplex Plaster," which the Company proposes to manufacture in this Colony, is manufactured by a special process, and is at present only obtainable from abroad, and the Promoters are confident that it can be manufactured here and sold for a price considerably below that which the commodity commands in Hongkong at the present time. This plaster is now extensively used in building in this Colony, and is in fact, as experience has shown, extremely beneficial in the Far East and particularly in Hongkong, for it is impervious to white ants, does not chip owing to damp, and is practically fireproof, remaining unbroken and unaffected by heat unless of a temperature of 250 to 300 degrees centigrade.

(b) The Company has acquired as a going concern that branch of the business of THE CHINO AMERICAN INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPING COMPANY, LIMITED, which has been engaged in the manufacture of "Simplex Plaster." The purchase includes a piece of land of an approximate area of 41,000 square feet situated at Tsau Wai, together with the buildings, plant, machinery and equipment thereon, the machinery being already assembled for the commencement of manufacture. The purchase price will be paid and satisfied by the allotment to THE CHINO AMERICAN INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPING COMPANY, LIMITED, of 15,000 shares of the Company credited as fully paid up. Furthermore the agreement with the Vendors provides that the Vendors will place with the Company all further orders for the supply of plaster by the Vendors.

The Contract for the acquisition of this business is dated the 4th day of January, 1924, and is made between THE CHINO AMERICAN INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPING COMPANY, LIMITED, of the one part and Denis Henry Blake as Trustee for the Company of the other part. A copy of the Contract can be inspected at the Registered Office of the Company or at the office of the Company's Solicitors.

(c) The minimum subscription on which the Directors may proceed to allotment is seven shares.

(d) No commission or promotion money is being paid by the Company.

(e) The Company will pay the preliminary expenses of and incidental to the formation and floating of the Company down to the time when it becomes entitled to commence business, and the estimated amount thereof is \$5,000.00.

(f) The Articles of Association provide that the qualification of a Director is to be the holding of 500 shares in the Company, and that the remuneration of each of the Directors is to be \$600.00 per annum.

(g) The Directors are interested in the promotion of the Company to the extent only that they or some of them are Directors of other companies with whom the Company may do business.

(h) Copies of the Memorandum and Articles of Association of the Company can be inspected at any time during business hours at the Registered Office of the Company or at the Company's Solicitors.

(i) A copy of the Company's Memorandum of Association is annexed to this Prospectus and forms part of it.

(j) Application for shares should be made upon the Form attached to this Prospectus, and sent to the Company's Bankers together with a remittance of \$2.50 per share, the amount of the deposit.

Where no allotment is made, the deposit will be returned in full, and where the number of shares allotted is less than the number applied for, a proportionate amount of the deposit will be returned.

(k) Prospectuses can be inspected at and Forms of Application obtained from the Company's Bankers, the International Banking Corporation, and at and from the Registered Office of the Company.

Dated the 5th day of January, 1924.

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NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

PARTNERSHIP NOTICE.

MR. FRANK EDWARD LAMBERT having been taken into Partnership by me, the Business will be carried on under the Name of C. H. LAMBERT & SON from Date.

C. H. LAMBERT.

Canton, 12th January, 1924.

PEAK CLUB.

NOTICE.

THE Booking List for the FANCY DRESS BALL, on the 24th INSTANT, has been CLOSED and NO FURTHER APPLICATIONS FOR TICKETS CAN BE CONSIDERED.

H. R. C. HORSELL.

1897

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT AND AGENCY CO., LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the THIRTY-SIXTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS in this Company will be held at the Office of Messrs. JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD., on MONDAY, 28th JANUARY, 1924, at 11.15 o'clock in the Forenoon, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors together with a Statement of Accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1923.

The REGISTER of SHARES of the Company will be CLOSED from Friday, 15th January, to Monday, 28th January, both days inclusive, during which period No Transfer of Shares can be registered.

By Order of the Board of Directors.

L. S. GREENHILL.

Hongkong, 11th January, 1924.

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HONGKONG LAND RECLAMATION COMPANY, LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the TWENTY-THIRD ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS in this Company will be held at the Office of Messrs. JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD., on MONDAY, 28th JANUARY, 1924, at 11 o'clock in the Forenoon, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors together with a Statement of Accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1923.

The REGISTER of SHARES of the Company will be CLOSED from Friday, 15th January, to Monday, 28th January, both days inclusive, during which period No Transfer of Shares can be registered.

By Order of the Board of Directors.

L. S. GREENHILL.

Hongkong, 11th January, 1924.

1196

OFFICIAL NOTICE.

PROPOSAL TO CHANGE A SHIP'S NAME.

I, HENRY LONG, of Victoria, in the Colony of Hongkong, Managing Director of the ALPHA TOWBOAT CO., LTD., HEREBY GIVE NOTICE that in consequence of the Change of Ownership I have applied to the Board of Trade under Section 1 of the Merchant Shipping Act 1894, in respect of the Steam launch "AM TUNG," of Canton, of 20 tons approximately, length 88 feet 4 inches, breadth 14 feet 6 inches, depth 3 feet 5 inches, heretofore owned by CHAN TUNG, of Canton, China, for Registration and Change her Name to "H.B. LEAF," and to have her registered in the New Name at the port of Hongkong as owned by the ALPHA TOWBOAT COMPANY, LIMITED.

Any objections to the proposed Change of Name must be sent to the Registrar of Shipping at Hongkong within Seven Days from the appearance of this Advertisement.

Dated at Hongkong this 11th day of January, 1924.

Sgt. H. LONG.

1197

THE BEN LINE STEAMERS, LTD.

FROM MIDDLEBURY, ANTWERP, LONDON AND STRAITS.

The Steamship "BENAVON."

CONSIGNEES of Cargo are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at the Godowns of the HONGKONG AND KOWLOON WHARF & GODOWN COMPANY, LTD., whence, and/or from the wharves, delivery may be obtained.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godown, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 17th inst., will be subject to rent.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Underwriter on or before the 31st inst., or they will not be recognized.

All broken, chafed and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 17th inst., at 10 a.m.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO., LTD., Agents.

Hongkong, 11th January, 1924.

1197

S.S. "LIEUTENANT DE MESSIESSY."

SERVICES CONTRACTUELS DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo from DUNKIRK, ANTWERP, LONDON, MANCHESTER, etc., in connection with above Steamer are hereby informed that their goods with the exception of Opium, Treasure and Valuables are being landed and stored at their risks into the Godowns of the HONGKONG-KOWLOON WHARF & GODOWN CO., LTD., Kowloon, whence delivery may be obtained immediately after landing.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the Underwriter. Goods remaining undelivered after the 14th instant, at Noon, will be subject to rent and landing charges.

All claims must be sent in to me on or before the 18th instant, or they will not be recognized.

All damaged packages will be examined on Monday, the 18th instant, at 10 a.m., by Messrs. Goddard & Douglas.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

R. BODENPETER.

Hongkong, 8th January, 1924.

INTIMATION

Seasonable Remedies and Preventives

WATSON'S PECTORAL COUGH BALSAM

For Coughs, Colds and Bronchitis in bottles \$1.00 and \$1.75.

MARTIN'S INFLUENZA MIXTURE

FOR Cold in the Head and Catarrh \$1.00 per bottle

WATSON'S ANTI-SEPTIC THROAT PASTILLES

FOR Relaxed and Sore Throat. 50 cents per tin

WATSON'S EU-PINE INHALANT

FOR Cold in the Head, &c. 50 cents per bottle.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.

ESTABLISHED 81 YEARS.

BIRTHS.

ABRAHAM.—At Shanghai, on January 5th, to Mr. and Mrs. M. H. ABRAHAM, a daughter.

HOWE.—At Shanghai, on January 7th, to Mr. and Mrs. L. M. HOWE, a son.

MURRAY.—At Shanghai, on January 4th, to Mr. and Mrs. W. C. MURRAY, twin daughters.

WOLF.—At Shanghai, on January 6th, to Mr. and Mrs. N. C. WOLF, a son.

MARRIAGES.

JUD.—ANDROSSOFF.—At Shanghai, on January 5th, EDWARD GEORGE JUD, to CLAUDIA FEDOROVNA ANDROSSOFF.

TOSCANI.—CHADDETON.—At Shanghai, on January 5th, STENO TOSCANI, to HELEN CHADDETON.

DEATHS.

ANDREWS.—At Shanghai, on January 5th, MARGARET ALICE (ALLIE), dearly beloved wife of R. H. ANDREWS, aged 29 years.

WALTER.—At Shanghai, on January 5th, OTTO RICHARD JULIUS WALTER (DICK), beloved husband of ADELIDE WALTER, aged 44 years.

WESTBROOK.—At Shanghai, on January 5th, JAMES LEONARD EDWARD, aged 33 years, beloved son of Mr. and Mrs. F. J. WESTBROOK, of Shanghai.

Hongkong Office: 14, Chater Road. London Office: 121, Fleet Street, E.C.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, JANUARY 12TH, 1924.

PIRACY SUPPRESSION.

We read in a Peking paper that, following upon the piracy of the *Hydrangea*, "efforts are being made to secure practical co-operation between Hongkong and Canton, with a view to the suppression of piracy in Kwangtung waters." There is every hope of co-operation materializing, which is regarded as the first visible evidence of the goodwill and cordial relations between Hongkong and Canton, from which economic benefits are anticipated to accrue. It is a trite saying that we must go abroad to learn of the news at home. We do not, however, doubt the statement that efforts are being made to secure practical co-operation between Hongkong and Canton with a view to suppressing piracy in the local waters. To make an effort of this description is a most obvious and a most natural thing to do. The Hongkong authorities have been seeking to secure this practical co-operation for many years past, and at

an earlier period in the past decade there was far more evidence of its existence than, unfortunately, exists to-day. We do not wish to suggest that the desire for it on the part of the Canton authorities is any the less; the simple fact is that in the present disturbed state of the province they are not in a position to materialise these very laudable aspirations. The statement that "there is every hope of co-operation materialising" leaves us wondering what form it is to take. The desertion of the Chinese Navy from Dr. SUN YAT SEN's standard eliminates the hope of any very substantial co-operation afloat; but, if it be at all possible to them, the Canton authorities could render valuable help towards the suppression of piracy in these waters by pursuing and capturing the gangs who carry out these piratical attacks and seek safety and a market for their loot in Chinese territory. Within the past two years there have been three or four instances of vessels captured by pirates being taken by them to Bias Bay where the pirate gangs have landed with their loot. This was done in the case of the *Sui In* piracy; it was done more recently in the case of the *San Ning* piracy; and it was done again, a few weeks ago, when the fast steamship *Hydrangea* was pirated. Though the lair of the pirates is perfectly well known—it was even reported in the vernacular Press of Canton after the *Sui In* piracy that many of the articles looted from the ship were offered for sale in public market places—there has been no trustworthy news of the capture of a single member of any of these gangs of pirates, or the recovery, so far as we are aware, of a single article of the loot from either of these steamers. Our Peking contemporary recalls that after the *Sui In* piracy Hongkong officials interviewed the Governor at Canton, and as a result of their representations a joint expedition was agreed upon, "but owing to several delays in getting the Chinese troops together the expedition arrived at the bandit headquarters after the leaders had fled." We are reminded that on that occasion General CHEN CHING MIXO was in control at Canton, "and he was in hearty accord with the general policy of the Hongkong Government." Our Peking contemporary adds: "It would seem, judging from the report from Hongkong, that Dr. SUN YAT SEN, having become at last reconciled to the Hongkong Government, has probably agreed to a similar demonstration, as was arranged at the time of the *Sui In* piracy. In that case it is not improbable that news may shortly come in of a combined bombardment of the coast at Bias Bay and a military expedition from Canton."

It seems far more improbable to ourselves than it does to our Peking contemporary, for we understand that the territory in which the pirates find a safe asylum is in the area in which General CHEN CHING MIXO is King. If he was ever in "hearty accord with the general policy of the Hongkong Government" in the matter of piracy suppression, he has evidently lost all his enthusiasm for co-operation in this work now, and it can only be assumed from the fact that his territory has afforded a base for so many of these piratical operations that he is inclined rather to condone them—it only on account of the odium they cast on the Government at Canton which claims to be in control of the province of Kwangtung. That, in sort, is the situation. However desirous the Government at Canton may be to co-operate with the Hongkong authorities, the fact is patent that they are at present powerless to render the only assistance that would make their co-operation effective, while a scrupulous regard for China's "sovereign rights"—which include the granting of a safe asylum for gangs of ruffians who pirate British ships—deters the British naval authorities themselves from taking the measures by which pirates in these waters can be most effectually suppressed.

In the circumstances we are glad of the assurance that "efforts are being made" to secure co-operation in this matter, and hope that they will be more fruitful of practical results than past experience, unfortunately, has taught us to expect.

Lieut. Colonel R. F. A. Butterworth, C.M.G., D.S.O., R.E., is going on a visit to the Straits Settlements. He has been granted a month's leave.

The total output of the Kailan Mining Administration's mines for the week ending December 20th, 1923, amounted to 109,951 tons and the sales to 75,077 tons.

The silk shops and factories at Canton re-open to-day following upon the cancellation of a transit tax on native silk goods. The strike which has just come to an end is stated to have affected about 100,000 people.

The Canton-Samshui train service has been resumed, and "martial law" in the district of the railway stations and the West Bund has been cancelled.

Amongst those who returned to the Colony yesterday by the P. & O. s.s. *Moran* were Mrs. Champkin, Mrs. Pentycross, Mr. and Mrs. J. Duncan, and Mr. P. C. Potts.

There will be a Musicale, at the Helena May Institute, on Thursday, January 17th, at 3.30 p.m. Tickets, 30 cents each, for members and their friends, must be booked in advance. Tea served from 4.30 p.m. —ADVT.

Sir Robert Ho Tung will present medals and spoons to members of winning teams in the Queen's College Inter-Class Football Competition on Tuesday next at 4.30 p.m., after the final match has been played on the Q.C. ground at Causeway Bay.

An eight-hour labour law has been framed by the Filipino politicians, and a Committee of the House of Representatives has been taking evidence on the subject. Merchants, sugar planters, landowners and the Manila railway administration are protesting against such a measure.

Two Chinese actors, on whom S.R.O. Ward discovered weapons, when charged with unlawful possession at the Magistracy yesterday, asserted that the weapons were required for theatrical purposes. Defendants were ordered to sign a bond for \$100, extending over six months, during which time they will be liable to appear for judgment.

The note on the Colony's Water Supply in yesterday's issue should have concluded:—The City reservoirs held 7 months' full supply. At Kowloon the reservoir holds about 5 months' supply, but as, with a consumption last month of 65 millions plus the waterboat supply, the storage only fell 38 millions there seems also a fair prospect, there, of carrying through on full supply.

Earthquake shocks were experienced in Hongkong and Kowloon between 10.44 and 10.58 on Thursday night. At 7.11 yesterday morning another shock occurred. Mr. Claxton, Director of the Royal Observatory, describes the former series as of local origin whilst yesterday's slight shock had its origin about a hundred miles from Hongkong. The local shocks awoke a number of residents on the Kowloon side and on the Peak.

Mr. George Duncan, of the Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company staff, who is shortly going home in connection with the display at the British Empire Exhibition of the models of Hongkong he has designed, was the guest of Mr. R. Sutherland at a complimentary dinner given at the Hongkong Hotel on Thursday night. The party comprised some fourteen or fifteen personal friends of Mr. Duncan, and during the course of the proceedings special reference was made to Mr. Duncan's valuable decorative work in connection with many local functions.

A company of 425 tourists are due to reach Hongkong this morning on the liner *Francia* which is making a tour round the world under the auspices of the American Express Company. The *Francia* will remain in port till Monday evening at 5 o'clock, when she proceeds to Manila on her voyage southward. In the interval many of the tourists will visit Canton. The famous Spanish novelist, Blasquez Ibanez, is one of the large party. While the ship was in the North he paid a brief visit to Peking. The Spanish residents of Manila are arranging a banquet in his honour.

The wedding took place yesterday in the Bishop's Private Chapel, St. Paul's College, of Miss Mary Louise Griffiths, M.B., B.S., daughter of the Rev. J. H. Griffiths, Rector of St. Augustine Church, Norwich, and Mr. Alexander James Watson, M.B., B.S., of Tynemouth, Northumberland. Dr. and Mrs. Watson are graduates of Durham University. The ceremony was performed by the Ven. Archdeacon Barnett, and the bride was given away by the Rev. A. D. Stewart, Principal of St. Paul's College. Dr. and Mrs. Watson are hoping shortly to proceed to Peking to work in connection with the Church Missionary Society Leper and General Hospital there. The medical work was commenced in 1883 by Dr. Jordan. For the last three years the hospital has been without a Doctor, and during this long interregnum the work has been nobly carried on by the Matron, Miss S. Beattie of the Royal Infirmary, Liverpool, who was joined last year by Miss L. E. Tracey, of St. Thomas' Hospital.

Amongst the passengers leaving by the P. & O. s.s. *Albatross* this morning is Mr. G. W. Barton who is retiring from business and going home to rejoin his wife and family who, in recent years, have been living at Wimbledon. Mr. Barton has been in the East upwards of thirty years. Originally he was with the firm of Messrs. E. W. Frazer and Co. in Kobe, but left this firm many years ago to join Messrs. Douglas, Lapraik and Co., and became for many years the firm's agent at Amoy. He came to Hongkong about ten years ago, and in due course was admitted to partnership in the firm. Within the last two or three years Mr. Barton has suffered the great misfortune of growing blindness from the growth of cataract, and this compels his retirement. In business, as well as socially, Mr. Barton has made a wide circle of friends in Hongkong and the Coast Ports who hope that his present affliction may be relieved and that he will be spared many years to re-join at home with his family the leisure he has earned. Mr. Barton has served on the directorates of several public companies in Hongkong.

CABLES.

LATEST CABLES.
[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

EARLIER CABLES.

BRITISH NAVAL DISASTER.
A CHAPTER OF ACCIDENTS.

LONDON, January 10th.

It transpires that there was quite a chapter of accidents at Portland, including a collision between two K submarines, with the smashing of one's bows and serious damage to the other, while the battleship *Ramillies* struck the breakwater.

SUBMARINE CARRYING LIVE MINES.

According to one account the submarine disaster occurred during a combined submarine attack on the Atlantic Fleet, as it was leaving port.

The *L24* carried fourteen live mines.

HALF A GALE IMPEDES LOCATION OPERATIONS.

It is officially stated that the *L24* has not yet been definitely located. She sank without leaving a sign and her whereabouts are only known approximately.

Mine-sweepers resumed the search at daybreak, and it is stated an object has been touched which may be the *L24*, but the weather is dead against attempts at location.

There is but very slight hope of rescuing the crew, assuming that they are still alive. Half a gale is blowing and a rough sea makes it impossible for divers to descend. Thirty fathoms is about the maximum depth at which divers can work, and then only under favourable conditions.

A private Admiralty Court inquiry into the disaster has been opened aboard the *Resolution*.

ONLY A SLIGHT SHOCK FELT.

It is learned that the difficulty in locating the submarine is increased by the fact that the shock felt by the *Resolution* was so slight that it was not realised that a collision had occurred until the conclusion of the exercises, when the submarine failed to appear; but the slightness of the impact is the principal reason for hoping that the crew may be still alive.

HIS MAJESTY'S SYMPATHY.

His Majesty The King sent a message to the Admiralty saying that he was shocked and grieved to hear of the disaster, deploring the loss of gallant lives and requesting the conveyance of his heartfelt sympathy to the families.

EARLIER CABLES.

BATTLESHIP AND SUBMARINE COLLIDE.

LONDON, January 10th.

An Admiralty message says that *Submarine L24* has been lost off Portland Bill, it is feared with all hands.

It appears that *L24* was exercising with the Atlantic fleet, which left Portland this morning for a three months' cruise and manoeuvres. The cause of the accident is hitherto unknown.

LATER.

L24, which had a crew of thirty, collided with the battleship *Resolution* off Portland Bill.

A lighter specially adapted to raise submarines is rushing to the spot to try and salvage the *L24*. The latter was a modern vessel, one of thirty-two submarines laid down between 1917 and 1922. The disaster occurred in a fog, after the vessels of the Atlantic fleet had opened into the Channel for the beginning of the spring cruise.

LITTLE ENTENTE ACTIVITIES
QUESTION OF WAR DEBTS STILL UNSETTLED.

LONDON, January 10th.

A conference of the Little Entente Powers has opened in Belgrade to-day, and is receiving much attention as it is likely to illustrate new groupings, further complicating the European problem. The chief subjects on the agenda are financial reform of Hungary, recognition of Russia, and the Franco-Czechoslovak treaty, but that French policy will dominate the proceedings is apparent. From an article in the inspired Belgrade newspaper *Pravda*, which says the first question for consideration will be the renewal of the treaty with France, "which is destined to become the axis of Continental politics." It adds that the introduction of Russia to European politics comes next. It is noteworthy in this connection that the British Government has hitherto received no answer to its enquiry with reference to Little Entente war debts, but expects the conference will formulate a joint reply.

LATEST CABLES.

THE SEPARATIST TRAGEDY.
CRITICAL SITUATION IN THE PALATINATE.

PARIS, January 10th.

Advices from Mayence state that as a result of the assassination of Heintz, the representative of the Rhineland High Commission has prohibited entry into the Palatinate by non-residents from unoccupied Germany, and has ordered the closing of Rhine bridges, except at Ludwigshafen and Mannheim.

Curfew has been imposed at Speyer, and all meetings forbidden.

The death of one of those who were wounded at Speyer makes the number of victims six.

Advices from Coblenz state that the Occupation Authorities, owing to the imminent danger of a fresh Separatist revolt, have re-armed the German police. Separatists have strengthened their garrison at Castle Coblenz.

EARLIER CABLES.

ANOTHER ACCOUNT BY AN EYEWITNESS.

MAYENCE, January 10th.

An eyewitness of the assassination of Heintz says the latter was accompanied by a few friends and sat down to dinner in the hotel where he was staying. Half an hour later three youths entered and asked for Heintz. They were conducted to the restaurant. One darted behind Heintz's chair and fired repeatedly pointblank at his head, Heintz falling dead. The murderer continued firing wildly, mortally wounding a friend of Heintz. The murderer eventually, with his companions, all firing, walked out and escaped, after mortally wounding two passers-by in the street and less seriously wounding a number of other persons.

STRICT SEPARATIST CENSORSHIP.

BERLIN, January 10th.

Germany is practically depending on London and Paris for news of the Speyer affair. Presumably the Separatists have established a strict censorship, and it is known they arrested a number of prominent Germans of the Palatinate as hostages. The newspapers comment furiously on the French supporting Separatism, and point out that the Bavarian Government has issued a warrant against Heintz for high treason.

LATEST CABLES.

THE DISABLED DUTCH STEAMER.

UNSUCCESSFUL ATTEMPT TO TOW HER TO PORT.

BEENT, January 1st.

During an unsuccessful attempt to tow the Dutch steamer *Rondo*, which was reported as disabled, the Captain and a member of the crew of the Dutch tug were injured and a seaman washed overboard. Two more Dutch tugs have done to the assistance of the *Rondo*.

BOARD OF TRADE RETURNS.

LONDON, January 10th.

Board of Trade returns for December show imports £106,150,000, an increase of £7,634,000, compared with November: British exports, £34,115,000, a decrease of £1,632,000.

BRITISH PARLIAMENT ADJOURNS.

The bulk of the members of the House of Commons have been sworn in. Parliament has adjourned until the state opening on January 15th.

EARLIER CABLES.

GREEK POLITICS.

M. VENIZELOS ASSUMES FOREIGN PORTFOLIO.

ATHENS, January 10th.

M. Venizelos stated he would assume the foreign portfolio with a view to re-establishing cordial relations with the foreign powers. He would personally superintend the organisation of a plebiscite on the question of a change of the Constitution.

STINNES TALKS OF WAR.
ONLY ALTERNATIVE TO FRANCO-GERMAN AGREEMENT.

PARIS, January 10th.

Interviewed by the *Journal De Debats*, Herr Hugo Stinnes said the Ruhr industrialists had agreed to pay reparations for the Reich until April 1924, after which they could not continue. He outlined a scheme of deliveries in kind as a subsequent form of settlement, and advocated that the Reich should pay the German mines and factories for the deliveries under long term contracts to the Allied industrialists, who would pay their reparations account, and the Reich to ensure repayment of the industrialists by allocation of revenue from certain taxes. He said he was optimistic of a solution of all their difficulties if the plan be adopted. The alternative to a sound Franco-German agreement was war.

BRADFORD MILL TRAGEDY.

LONDON, January 10th.

Two dead bodies have already been recovered from the debris of the roof of the Zealand Spinning Mills, Bradford, which collapsed this morning.

FOUR BODIES RECOVERED.

LATER.

The bodies of three men and one woman have been recovered and fifteen others sent to the hospital.

Those buried included a number of girls.

It is believed that all the missing are now out of the wreckage though the search is being continued.

ANGLO-DUTCH EXHIBITION.

AMSTERDAM, January 10th.

The British Exhibition, organised under influential auspices, has been opened, by Dr. Treub, ex-Minister of Finance, and President of the Anglo-Dutch Society. All branches of British industry and many Dutch export firms are represented.

THE FRENCH FLOODS.

PARIS, January 10th.

The Atlantic gale is abating, but the Gironde has overflowed and salt water has ruined wide tracts of arable land.

The Seine has fallen twenty-six inches since yesterday, and the inhabitants are resuming work.

BANK OF FRANCE DISCOUNT RATE.

PARIS, January 10th.

The Bank of France has raised the rate of discount to five and a half per cent.

LATEST CABLES.

[REUTER'S AMERICAN SERVICE.]

U.S. PRESIDENCY.

EX-AMBASSADOR'S CANDIDATURE ENDORSED.

PARKERSBURG, January 10th.

The West Virginia State Democratic Executive Committee has endorsed the candidature of Mr. J. W. Davis, ex-Ambassador to London, for the Presidency.

MEXICAN REBELS CAPTURE PACHUCABUT.

MEXICO CITY, January 10th.

The War Office admits that Rebels captured Pachucabut, and says that a large force of Federal troops is proceeding to that place.

U.S. TAX REDUCTION BILL.

WASHINGTON, January 10th.

The Republican Caucus representatives have instructed the Ways and Means Committee to conclude its report on the Tax Reduction Bill for consideration of the House before reporting on the Soldiers' Bonus Bill.

CANADIAN AMBASSADOR FOR WASHINGTON.

TORONTO, January 10th.

The Minister of Militia and Defence and Minister of the Naval Services, in a speech stated that a Canadian Ambassador will be shortly appointed to Washington.

EARLIER CABLES.

GROUNDING OF THE "LEVIATHAN".

"MAJESTIC" CAPTAIN'S COMMENT.

NEW YORK, January 10th.

Sir Bertram Hayes, Captain of the *Majestic*, commented on the recent grounding of the *Leviathan* agreed with the testimony of Captain Hartley, of the *Leviathan* before the Commission of Enquiry, that the stranding of the *Leviathan* was due to the narrowness and tortuousness of the channel and erratic tides. He said the channel had too little water for such unwieldy craft as the *Majestic* and *Leviathan*. "It is terrible to have to wind one's way up the bay against winds, tides, and currents, and continually dodge small craft which dart across a steamer's path unrestrictedly."

NEW YORK SOCIETY SENSATION.

SOCONY HEIRESS AND AUSTRIAN COUNT.

NEW YORK, January 10th.

Society has been surprised at the newspaper announcement of the marriage of Millicent, the twenty-year-old daughter of Colonel Huddleston Rogers, heiress to the forty-million dollar estate which her father inherited from the Standard Oil magnate Rogers, to the forty-year-old Austrian Count Ludewig von Hoegskopfer. The bride's parents, on learning of the marriage, cancelled the passages of themselves and their daughter to Europe on January 12th.

FAR EASTERN CABLE NEWS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

CHINESE CABINET RESIGNS.

PEKING, January 10th.

The acting Cabinet met this afternoon and decided to resign en bloc. The resignation was sent to the President at six o'clock.

[This follows upon the election of Sun Pao Chi as Premier. The Cabinet which has just resigned has been officiating as an "acting Cabinet" pending the approval by the House of Representatives of Mr. Sun Pao Chi's nomination.]

CABINET RESIGNATION "APPARENTLY ACCEPTED."

PEKING, January 10th.

While no mandate has been issued, the resignation of members of the Cabinet has been apparently accepted.

No Ministers attended office to-day.

AIR CRAFT SURVEY WORK.

IN CONNECTION WITH SINGAPORE NAVAL BASE.

LONDON, January 10th.

A number of Air Force officers are being attached to the air station at Plymouth for the purpose of organising a development flight in connection with the aircraft carrier *Pegasus*, which is going to the East Indies in February for survey work.

It is believed that a certain amount of survey work at Singapore will be carried out, and that aircraft flight will be used to assist by photographic and other surveying from the air, for the proposed naval base.

JAPANESE SQUADRON IN MELBOURNE.

MELBOURNE, January 10th.

The visiting Japanese squadron was given a most friendly official and popular welcome.

The Minister of Defence, Mr. Bowden, speaking at the civil reception, emphasised Australia's special obligations to Japan in 1914 and later years adding, "In the war Japan and Great Britain were faithful Allies. At present they will remain so in times of peace."

Vice-Admiral Saito said that Australia had given a splendid demonstration of friendship on the occasion of the earthquake disaster.

INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT OF CHINA.

CHINESE MISSIONS' OBJECTS.

LONDON, January 10th.

In the course of their prolonged visit, Mr. Chang Chien and his fellow missionaries have discussed the objects of their mission at the Board of Trade, where they were received by Sir Sydney Chapman and Overseas Trade Department representatives. The missionaries were entertained at a private luncheon by the Federation of British Industries. Colonel Armstrong, the chairman, presided, and the gathering included Mr. Godfrey Isaacs, and representatives of Aveling, Firth, the Cotton-spinners' Association and other important industrial concerns. Mr. Chang Chien, responding briefly to the toast of "The Guests," emphasised that while the object of the mission was to acquire information, this was in no wise contrary to the interests of foreign manufacturers trading with China. He contended that China was unable to increase her purchases substantially or rapidly as long as her ability to pay remained undeveloped. On the other hand the development of China's vast natural resources would mean a new era of prosperity for the other nations.

British industrial men had a reputation for fearlessness in facing competition, and there was no doubt that despite competition there would be amongst the first to contribute to and benefit from the industrial development of China. The mission visits Rochester to-morrow, thence going to Sheffield, Manchester, Birmingham and other industrial centres.

[Mr. Chang Chien is the son of Mr. Chang Chien of Shanghai, the cotton magnate.]

MISSION VISITS ROCHESTER.

LONDON, January 10th.

The Chinese Industrial Mission visited Rochester in order to inspect roadmaking and agricultural implements. They return this afternoon for the Chinese reception.

PITCHED BATTLE IN PHILIPPINES.

EIGHTY INSURGENTS KILLED.

MANILA, January 10th.

Eighty insurgents were killed by the Constabulary at Surigao in a pitched on January 8th.

Governor-General Wood will probably proceed to Surigao soon.

KIANSIEN IN HANDS OF BANDITS.

PEKING, January 10th.

A telegram from Hsuehchow dated January 8th, reports that Kihsien has been captured by bandits.

BANK MERGER.

SHANGHAI, January 11th.

It is announced here that the Asia Bank has entered into an agreement for the sale of the assets of the business to the International Bank.

IMPERIAL PALACE BOMB THROWING.

DISCOVERY OF AGITATORS' HEADQUARTERS AT SHANGHAI.

SHANGHAI, January 10th.

According to the local Japanese Press, investigations following the arrest of the Korean Kim Ts-zih for throwing a bomb at the Imperial Palace, Tokyo, resulted in the discovery of the headquarters of a band of agitators in a hospital in the French Concession, which is reported to have been raided yesterday by the French police, who seized a quantity of firearms.

AMERICAN CLUB AT SHANGHAI.

SHANGHAI, January 10th.

The United States Minister, Dr. Schurman, at noon, laid the corner-stone of the new American Club, which will be a seven-story building, costing \$1,000,000. It is expected that the building will be completed by January, 1925.

CANTON CUSTOMS QUESTION.

UNITED STATES' POLICY.

SHANGHAI, January 10th.

The American Minister, Dr. Schurman, who arrived here yesterday, declared that the American policy regarding Sun Yat-sen's threat to seize the Customs surplus at Canton remained unchanged, but it was in line with the other Powers in united action in demanding that the solidarity of the Customs service be maintained.

TUNG YIH BANK ROBBERY.

INTERFERENCE WITH ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE.

SHANGHAI, January 10th.

The four men who were convicted of participating in the Tung Yih Bank robbery were sentenced to death at the Mixed Court yesterday.

The Bench drew attention to a letter received from the Chinese General Chamber of Commerce urging that the accused should be handed over to the Chinese authorities in order to frighten other robbers, which the Assessor, Mr. A. J. Martin, described as a criminal attempt to interfere with the administration of justice.

WU'S POLICY.

ADHERING TO A FORCEFUL REUNIFICATION.

While the news from Canton over the holidays, says a Peking Press message, indicates that all parties to the Customs argument are sitting tight, a telegram from Loyang speaks of the activities of Marshal Wu Pei-fu toward carrying out his policy of reunification by force. It is reported that he has contemplated the appointment of General Ma Chi to reinforce the northern army in launching a decisive attack against Dr. Sun in Kwangtung and thereby recovering it for the Central Government.

To that end, General Ma is credited with having decided upon General Lu Yung-tung as the man for the Inspecting Commission of Kwangtung and Kwangsi, which will tend to appease the people of those provinces. Further, Kwangsi troops within Kwangtung will be prevailed upon to join the common move against Dr. Sun, upon whose flight from the Province, definite measures of reorganization will be decided upon.

JAMAICAN CONSTITUTION.

THE RIGHT OF VETO.

The Legislative Council reassembled on November 20th to consider the Duke of Devonshire's dispatch on the Constitution.

Both the elected and the nominated members contend that it is impossible for the elected members to relinquish the veto of nine on financial measures; the Colony desires political growth and can achieve this only by the retention of the power of the veto of financial measures; otherwise, they argue, there will be stagnation.

The right to veto financial measures is a privilege of the elected members of the Legislature, the votes of any nine of the 14 of them being sufficient for the veto of financial measures. In the Duke of Devonshire's dispatch it was proposed to withdraw this right in view of the fact that under the new Constitution the elected members will have a majority in the Council.

OPIUM CULTIVATION IN CHINA.

AN UNKNOWN INVESTIGATION UNDER FOREIGN SUPERVISION.

The International Anti-Opium Association has received the following telegram from the Right Rev. Bishop Hind:

"Kienningfu reports widespread distribution of seed by military and enforced cultivation of opium, especially in China, Szechuan and Pocheng counties. All classes of civilians indignantly protest and earnestly ask your assistance. The Association has also issued the following:

"In a recent issue of the Peking *Yi Shih Pao* the following appears in Chinese: 'The Waichiaoou telegraphed to the Civil Governor and Commissioner of Foreign Affairs of Kiangsu saying that an English deputation headed by one named (I. Tower) has just finished the investigation of opium planting in Chekiang and other places, and will proceed in a few days' time to the different districts of Kiangsu for the same purpose. Thereof take due notice.' Neither the British Legation, the Waichiaoou nor the International Anti-Opium Association have any knowledge of such an investigation under foreign supervision."

MOTOR CAR COLLIDES WITH RAILWAY LOCOMOTIVE.

TWO AMERICAN WOMEN HURT IN MANILA.

MANILA, January 10th.

Mrs. C. H. Parrish of Ft. McKinley, was seriously but not fatally injured, and Mrs. C. D. Carle, also of Ft. McKinley, was less seriously hurt last week when their car, driven by Mrs. Carle, struck by a locomotive on the Manila Railroad at Culi Culi. Both women were cut and bruised, and Mrs. Parrish was taken to hospital at McKinley as a result of the accident.

Mrs. Carle, according to her husband, Capt. C. D. Carle, was driving the *Manila Times* says, at a fairly rapid clip, when the flagman at the crossing ran out waving a red flag to indicate the approach of a train. Mrs. Carle, thinking it too late to stop, "stepped on the gas" in an effort to cross the track ahead of the train. The locomotive struck the car, turning it twice completely around, and injuring the two occupants.

DRUG SMUGGLING PLOT.

70 ARRESTS AT HAMBURG.

ALLEGED £2,500,000 FRAUDS.

The Hamburg correspondent of the *Chicago Tribune* wired on December 28th:

A \$5,000,000 gold mark (£2,500,000) drug smuggling plot has been discovered in Hamburg. Seventy of the most influential men in the dyes and drug trade here have been arrested on a charge of fraudulently the German Government of export taxes on drugs smuggled to America and England and other countries, and warrants have been issued against many others. The Government's Secret Service Department states the amount of the frauds will probably exceed \$5,000,000 gold marks. Many of those arrested immediately confessed that they had smuggled enormous quantities of cocaine, codeine, and other drugs out of the country during the last two years. In most cases the shipments were concealed among bulky consignments of other chemicals. The Hamburg Schupo Police, who have been called in to help the Secret Service men owing to the vastness of the swindle, state that English and American importers will be involved. Several important German chemical manufacturers who have their principal export establishments in Hamburg have had their licences revoked by the Government already. Twenty-five of the most important German dyes and drugs firms of world-wide reputation are said to be already involved in the swindle.

From the German Government point of view the seriousness of these vast frauds hinges almost exclusively upon the unlawful practice of shipping all kinds of drugs without declaring them and without paying the high export duty. The fact that enormous quantities of German narcotics may have been smuggled into England, America, and other countries concerns them little. What they are concerned about is that the men who have shipped these narcotics abroad have not only violated the German export tax regulations, but German and international regulations governing traffic in these drugs. Under the Hague Convention the German Government must take drastic action in these cases.

I understand that the export of dyes without paying taxes is the last, important part of the conspiracy, because the profits are much smaller than the profits from the smuggling of narcotics. The export taxes on dyes and ordinary drugs range from 20 to 40 per cent."

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IN MANCHURIA		

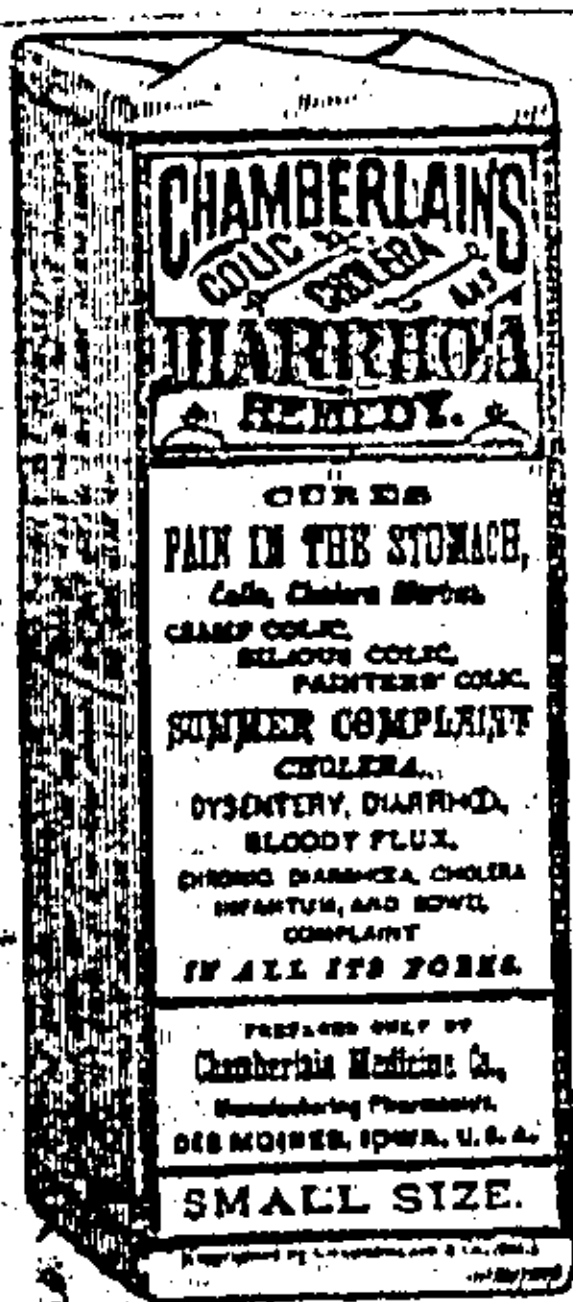
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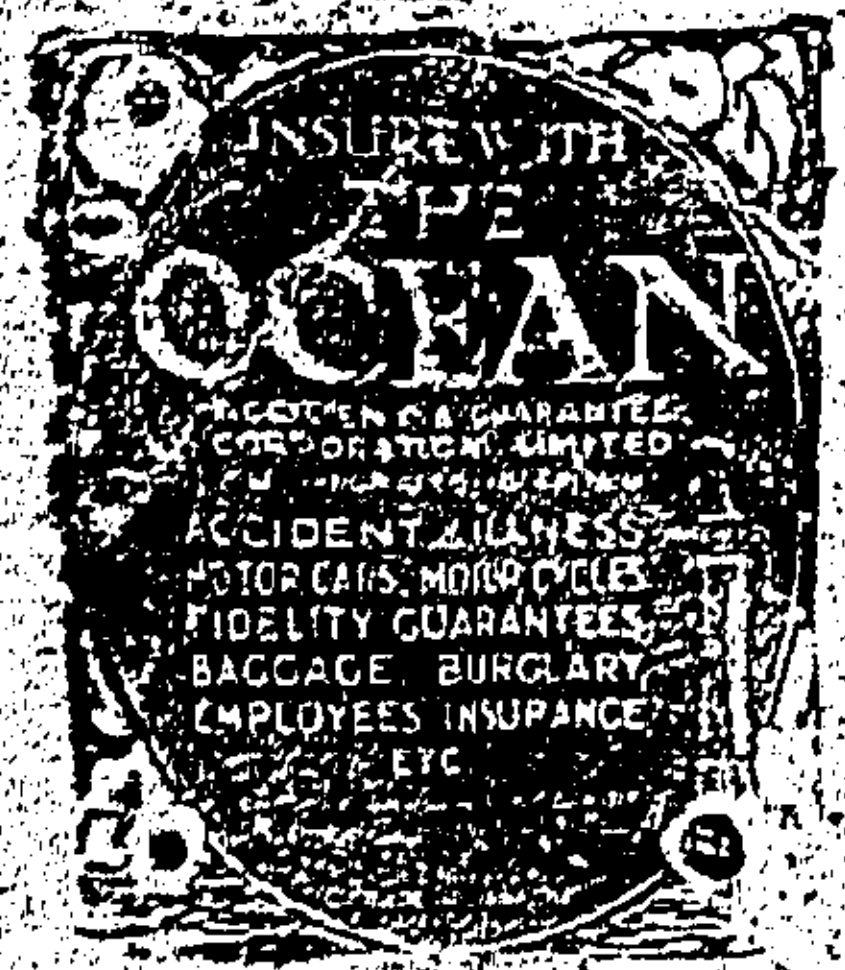
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ROYALTY AT HOME.

ETIQUETTE AT THE KING'S DINNERS.

When the King and Queen return to Buckingham Palace each autumn—they have just arrived from York Cottage, Sandringham—they usually give a series of quiet dinner parties. Both their Majesties are very fond of this sort of entertaining and these royal parties are delightfully regal yet not overwhelmingly so.

Guests, on arrival at the Palace, are made *au fait* with the etiquette of the Court. They are notified of the hour when they will be expected to be present in the ante-room, and here, in two lines, they await the coming of the royal hosts. The table used on these occasions is long and somewhat narrow, tastefully decorated with flowers, and gleaming with cut glass and beautiful silverware—the great gold service comes out but rarely. Half way down on each side the King and Queen take their seats, all the guests standing until the royal pair are seated. It is one of the many little tasks of her ladies-in-waiting to place beside the Queen's plate a pair of white gloves and a bouquet of flowers—often sweet peas, of which she is very fond.

The Queen appears always in full evening dress, wearing a magnificent diamond necklace, the gift of Queen Victoria, a diamond brooch, the gift of the King, and a pair of earrings, famous pearls which have come into her Majesty's from her own ancestors.

CAREFUL CONVERSATION.

It is contrary to Court etiquette for any guest to introduce controversial subjects at table—or even after—in fact, it is always left to their Majesties to introduce the topic most agreeable to them. The King usually talks of sport, a subject very near his heart; whilst the Queen talks well on art and music especially the latter, for she is a lover of good music, and herself no mean performer.

The "making of the Court" is a picturesque function which takes place after dinner. The guests draw up in two lines, and the King and Queen pass along each side talking a few well-chosen words with each guest. In order to be able to speak with some knowledge to each guest, both hosts have, unlike themselves acquainted with the special branch of learning or social or political activity of each guest beforehand. In this preliminary the King's secretaries assist him, whilst the Queen's ladies-in-waiting inform her upon any subject when necessary.

NO MODERNISM.

The Queen, as is well known, has pronounced views on many subjects. She dislikes intensely anything savouring of the ultra-modern, and any guest who offends her Majesty's susceptibilities looks in vain for another invitation to dine at Buckingham Palace.

The ladies whom the Queen chooses for her ladies-in-waiting are of the oldest noble families in the land; and from those families who, like the Queen herself, are out of sympathy with very modernistic tendencies. Among the present ladies-in-waiting are the Duchess of Devonshire, the Countess Minto and Countess Amphil. Each of these ladies has her own snug little quarters in the Palace consisting of sitting room, bedroom and bathroom, with accommodation for her own personal maid.

Palace dinner parties usually end at eleven o'clock soon after which hour the King likes to retire. Both their Majesties dislike late hours; and both are early risers. On many of these autumn mornings the King is up and about by seven; and very often half an hour later he is to be seen enjoying a canter in the Row with one of his equerries or one or more of his sons.

CITY OF DAVID.

EXCAVATIONS BEGUN ON ROMANTIC SITE.

Excavations have commenced on the site of the City of David. The field chosen for the beginning of the excavation operations, says Professor R. A. S. Macalister in the *Daily Telegraph*, is somewhere about the middle of the supposed site of the Jehu's Davidic fortress.

It is one of a series of artificial terraces, that descend step-wise down the summit of the sloping ridge now usually called Ophel. The field is promising, but it is extensive. It measures superficially some 2,400 square metres, and the depth of accumulation is as yet unknown.

MOSAIC FLOOR.

The surface was entirely artificial and, nearly three feet of this surface had to be dug through before any ancient remains were found.

In one corner the pick struck a couple of large stones. The men were directed to leave them untouched, and to dig alongside of them. Presently other stones came to light, clearly connected with the first, and thus, step by step, a group of walls made its appearance, and resolved itself into a street of houses—ruined to its foundations.

One of the rooms unearthed had apparently been paved with white mosaic. No dated objects, such as coins, have come to light, but my general impression is that these walls, with one exception, belong to the 8th century A.D., that one exception being an apparently later intrusion blocking up the line of the old street and probably representing some Byzantine remodelling of the ancient city plan at this point.

It may be that future discoveries will make it necessary to revise this "general impression." But if it should be found to stand, what memories and associations would not this street suggest!

Even if the houses have been so thoroughly plundered as to yield nothing at all of this part of the city will in itself be a rich reward. A street in Jerusalem of the first century A.D.—truly would it be difficult to view such a relic with the inhuman detachment that, possibly, strict science may demand.

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NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.
ELLERMAN LINE.
FROM UNITED KINGDOM AND CONTINENT.

THE Steamship "CITY OF CANTERBURY" having arrived, Consignees of Cargo by her are informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of Holt's Wharf, whence delivery may be obtained.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after 15th January, 1924, will be subject to rent.

All Claims against the Undercarriage on or before 32nd January, 1924, or they will not be recognized.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on any Tuesday or Friday between the hours of 10.45 a.m. and Noon within the free storage period of one week.

No Fire Insurance has been effected. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by THE BANK LINE, LTD., General Agents.

Hongkong, 9th January, 1924. [1485]

THE EAST ASIATIC CO., LTD. COPENHAGEN.

THE M/S "TRANSVAAL" having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed and placed at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., where delivery can be obtained as soon as the goods are landed.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 17th of January, 1924, will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godown, where they will be examined by Messrs. Goddard and Douglas on the 17th January, 1924, at 10 a.m.

All Claims against the vessel must be presented to the Undercarriage on or before 30th January, 1924, or they will not be recognized. No Fire Insurance will be effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by JOHN MANNES & CO., LTD., Agents.

Hongkong, 10th January, 1924. [1489]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES. AMERICAN & MANCHURIAN LINE. FROM NEW YORK.

THE Steamship "KUMERIC" having arrived, Consignees of Cargo by her are informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., whence delivery may be obtained.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after 10th January, 1924, will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on 10th January, 1924, at 10 a.m.

No Fire Insurance has been effected. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by THE BANK LINE, LTD., General Agents.

Hongkong, 10th January, 1924. [1490]

To EUROPE via CANADA

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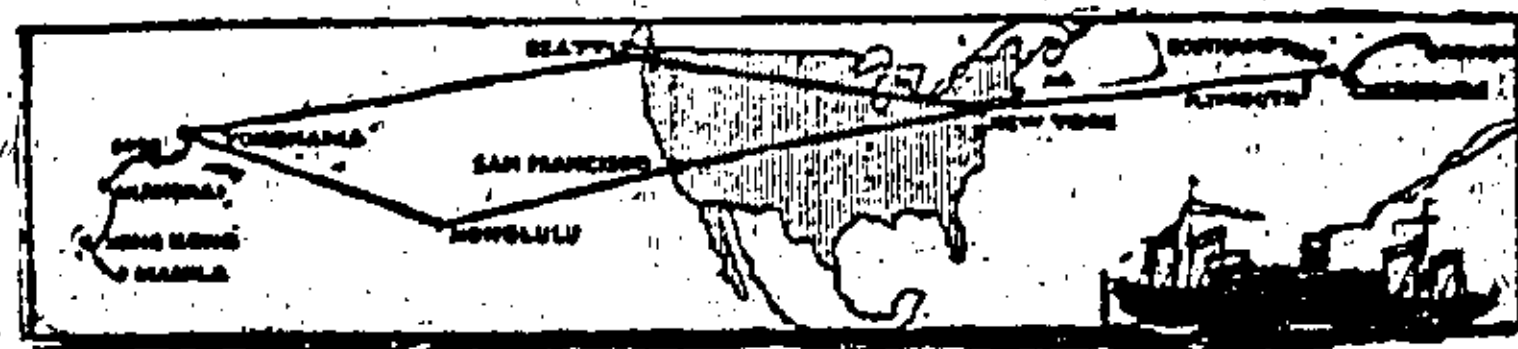
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ON SALE.
HONGKONG HANBARD REPORTS
of the MEETINGS of the
LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL for the
Session 1923.

Revised by the Members.

PRICE: ...

SOLE, FRANK OFFICE.

VETARZO ...
DR. LECLERC'S ...

A TIGHT LITTLE ISLAND. THAT KEEPS ITSELF TO ITSELF.

A DEAN'S MISTAKE.

Mr. H. Wilson Harris writes in the *Daily News*.—A week or so ago the Dean of Westminster made the mistake of a lifetime. Preaching somewhere—I think in the Abbey—on the British Dominions, he had been imprudent enough to enquire about them—Canada, Australia, New Zealand, South Africa, and (in a slightly different category) India. A day or two later the Dean of Westminster was doing his best to make amends in a letter in the *Times*. By an unaccountable aberration, by an inexplicable slip of the memory, he had omitted mention of that most gallant, that most loyal, that most historic, that most—adjectives, indeed, completely failed him—of all Dominions, Newfoundland. Whereupon the dogs of Newfoundland suddenly conceived this barefaced fancy again, and the disruption of the Empire was averted.

That is by no means the first time the same sort of thing has happened. I remember at Paris in 1919, when the Covenant of the League of Nations was being drafted, asking Lord Robert Cecil whether, in theory at any rate, Newfoundland would not be eligible for admission under Article I. For Heaven's sake, don't raise that question, he implored, in tones that implied it had been definitely raised already. So, in point of fact, it had. Newfoundland came to the Peace Conference with the rest of the Dominions and its Prime Minister proposed to walk into the Conference Chamber with his colleagues. Here, however, Sir Robert Borden, then Prime Minister of Canada, intervened with the best observation that if Newfoundland walked in he would walk out, or words to that effect. So Newfoundland contented itself with looking through the window.

DOMINION STATUS ESTABLISHED.
A rather different kind of difficulty arose, I remember, at the Barcelona Transit Conference in 1921. Sir Hubert Llewellyn-Smith was British delegate, with plenipotentiary powers to sign conventions. The Dominions, as generally understood, Canada, Australia, and the others, signed for themselves, either then and there, or later, on what Great Britain's signature covered, as usual, all her Crown Colonies. But Newfoundland was neither a Crown Colony nor a Dominion signing separately. A special formula had to be evolved to get her in somehow along with the Crown Colonies, without including at the same time the greater Dominions whose claim to independent action in such matters has since 1919 been undisputed. I forget how the matter was finally arranged, but it was arranged it was. But there are times when Newfoundland enjoys Dominion status unchallenged. She has been enjoying it, for example, throughout the Conference that has just ended in Whitehall. A question of moment is under discussion—say, British Foreign Policy. Mr. Balfour or Lord Curzon introduces the subject. Mr. Macleod King has a word for Canada, then Mr. Bruce for Australia, General Smuts for South Africa, Mr. Massey for New Zealand, the Maharajah of Alwar for India, and at the end of the string along comes Mr. Warren of Newfoundland to satisfy pent-up expectation with a declaration of what his quarter-million Newfoundlanders think.

Now, I should be sorry to write in terms of any one devotion to Newfoundland. The island has had a long and honourable history. It is the oldest of all British colonies. Long before Englishmen settled in Canada or Virginia or Massachusetts fishermen from the West Country were shaping their sure course through the fogs, and spending half the year or more in the sheltered bays with which the coast of the island is indented. John Cabot, sailing from Bristol, discovered it in 1497, and got £10 from the King's Privy Purse for his pains. In 1583 that stout Devon sailor, Sir Humphrey Gilbert, formally annexed it to the Crown, some 25 years before another and still greater Devonian Sir Walter Raleigh, steered up the James River in Virginia and hoisted the English flag for the first time on the American mainland in the name of his King.

FISH AND NEWSPAPER.
Since then Newfoundland has lived chiefly on the sea and its fruits, notably on the humble herring and the cod fish and of the latter, particularly on what one of Mr. Dickens' well-known characters habitually described (referring, it is true, to his own anatomy), as lights and livers. I have been told, indeed (in Cornwall) that cod-liver oil is derived most commonly from Cornish pilchards, but that, I believe, is merely one more libel on Newfoundland. Anyhow, the English fishermen who first discovered the possibilities of the Great Banks and the pens round Nova Scotia and Newfoundland and further north gradually made abiding homes round Newfoundland's serrated seaboard, and little by little in the course of years the interior of the island, whither the Indian aborigines retreated, was penetrated by settlers, who found employment in satisfying the varied needs of a population still mainly seafaring. The last of the aborigines was gathered to his fathers more than a century ago, and to-day in the evolution of time, the high function of the primal forests where the untutored redskin launched his arrows at deer or caribou is to provide the raw material for Lord Rothermere's Press. As things are, the population (some 260,000 all told) is wholly universal and immigration inconsiderable. Hence, no doubt, the island's intense self-consciousness and hostility to the idea of federation with Canada.

FREEDOM TO BE FOOLISH.
Federation was indeed once mooted. In 1867, when Canada in its present constitutional form took shape there was every hope that all the British colonies north of the United States would stand in together. New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, and Prince Edward Island were reluctant, but came in. Newfoundland was more reluctant and kept out. More than that, it kept that barren coast-strip of the mainland known as Labrador, and, familiar chiefly through Dr. Wilfred Grenfell's self-denying labours, out as well. Labrador was first annexed to Newfoundland in 1793, and after various vicissitudes (Continued on next column.)

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THE GLOOM-MONGER.

An old superstition says that if you meet a cross-eyed individual in your morning walk, you had better go back home, to avoid ill-luck. But it isn't half so unlucky to see such a person as to meet the gloom-monger! Five minutes in his company will depress you for the rest of the day. He spreads gloom freely. According to him, business is bad, the cost of living makes the struggle not worth while, the world is topsy-turvy, and the British Empire, beginning with South Africa, is going rapidly to the dogs.

Fortunately, there are few persistent gloom-mongers! With most of them, it is a passing phase and is, in most cases, not due to any business or private misfortune, but merely to a "liver," or to a pending bilious attack, more or less severe.

We are all liable to such attacks, for which a little unadvised food in the hot weather may efficiently account, and all of us, at such times, can find in Mother Seigel's Syrup, the great liver corrective and stomach tonic, a relief not available in any other medicine.

The medicinal extracts of roots, herbs and leaves, of which the Syrup is made, have a remarkable tonic effect upon the liver, and at the same time tone up and strengthen the stomach and regulate the action of the bowels. A few doses of Mother Seigel's Syrup, and all the distressing symptoms of biliousness—such as headaches, nausea and giddiness—disappear, and with them the gloomy, unfounded fears, and the irritable feelings which are so common in this complaint.

If you have bilious attacks, if you are in danger of becoming a gloom-monger, try a few doses of Mother Seigel's Syrup, and note its speedy benefits. By helping your digestive organs to do their work efficiently, Mother Seigel's Syrup aids digestion, and thus prevents those simple stomach and liver troubles which attack most of us, at one time or another. It gives you new appetite, new relish for food, and makes you feel that life is worth living. Try it to-day.—B. 285.

remains under Newfoundland's authority to-day. Summer by summer some 15,000 island fishermen and their families make temporary migration thither in quest of cod and herring.

So it comes that if you look at a map of Canada you will see a coloured uniformly red, except for a thin white strip of eastern coastline and the island discovered by Cabot and annexed by Gilbert just opposite the St. Lawrence estuary. It might have been imagined that if the French of Quebec could federate cheerfully with Canada the Englishmen of Newfoundland would do the wisdom of that course equally. But the glory of the British Empire is that it confers the freedom to be foolish.

INDO-CHINA

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SAILINGS	SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.
SHANGHAI ...	"FOOSHING" ... Saturday, 18th Jan., 10 a.m.
MANILA ...	"YUENSANG" ... Saturday, 18th Jan., 11 a.m.
SHANGHAI via SWATOW ...	"KWONGSANG" ... Sunday, 19th Jan., 7 a.m.
BANGKOK via SWATOW ...	"HANGSANG" ... Tuesday, 20th Jan., 10 a.m.
TSINGTAU via SWATOW ...	"LOKSANG" ... Wednesday, 16th Jan., 7 a.m.
SHANGHAI ...	"YAMSANG" ... Wednesday, 16th Jan., 2 p.m.
SHANGHAI & CALCUTTA ...	"HSANG" ... Friday, 18th Jan., 7 a.m.
SHANGHAI via SWATOW ...	"LEFSANG" ... Friday, 18th Jan., 10 a.m.
HAIPHONG via HOIKOW ...	"TINGSANG" ... Sunday, 20th Jan., 7 a.m.
SHANGHAI ...	"KUTSANG" ... Tuesday, 22nd Jan., 7 a.m.
KORE via SHANGHAI ...	"HINSANG" ... Tuesday, 22nd Jan., 1 p.m.
DALNY & YOKOHAMA ...	"CHUNGSANG" ... Wednesday, 30th Jan., Noon.
SANDAKAN ...	
BANGKOK via HOIKOW ...	

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All steamers have excellent passenger accommodation, are fitted with wireless and carry a fully-qualified Surgeon.

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"GLENBEG" ...	17th Jan.	"GLENARA" ...	20th Jan.	
"GLENBANDA" ...	23rd Jan.	"GLENBANDA" ...	23rd Jan.	
"GLENBROOKSHIRE" ...	14th Feb.	"GLENBEG" ...	1st Mar.	
"GLENBROOKSHIRE" ...	25th Feb.	"GLENBEG" ...	1st Mar.	
"GLENLUCE" ...	10th Mar.			

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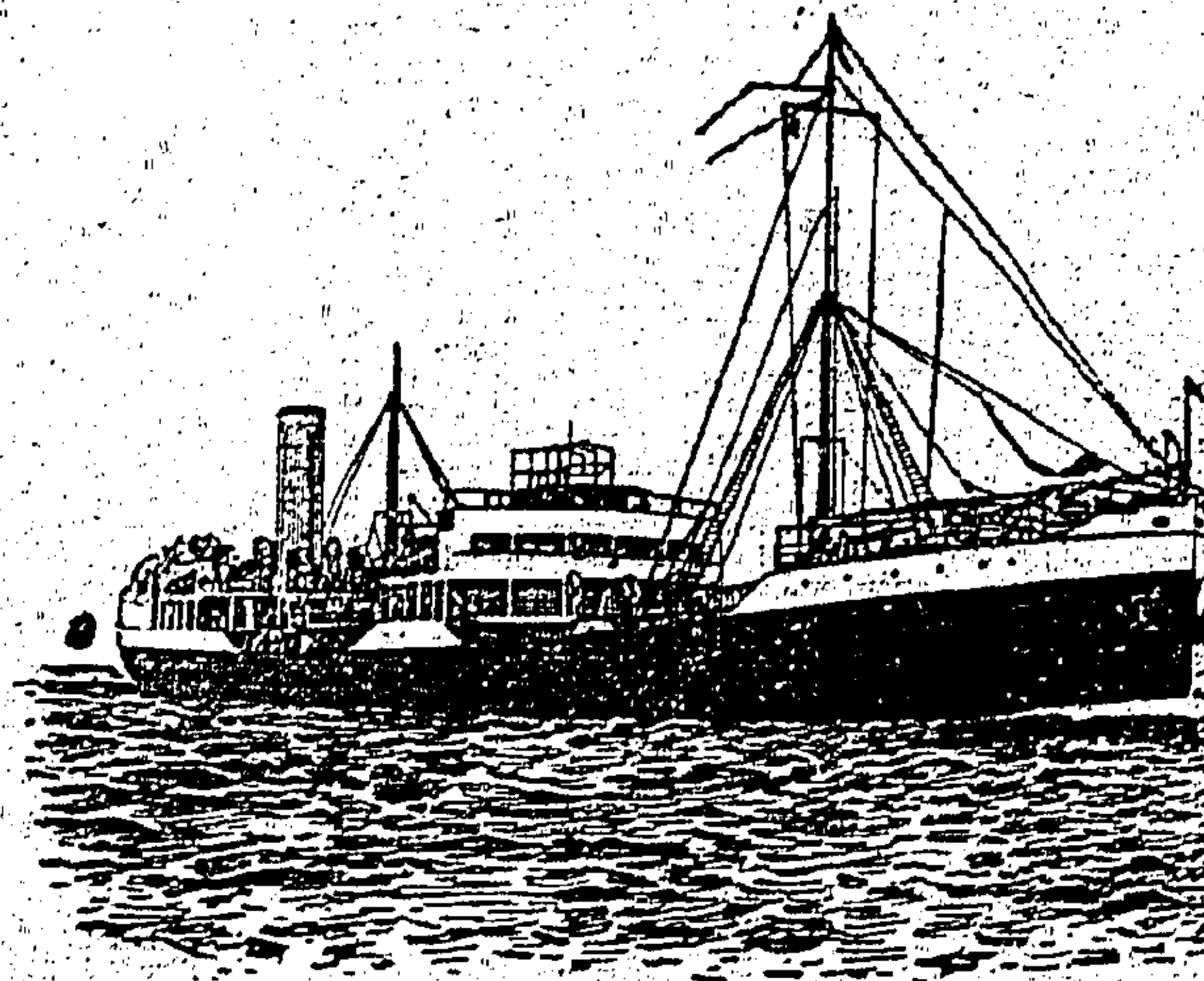
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"CITY OF CAMBRIDGE" 28th January Marseilles, London, Rotterdam & Havre

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AMBOISE	28th Dec.	31st Jan.	4th Feb.
CONQUILLERE	10th Jan.	10th Feb.	13th Feb.
ANGERS	24th Jan.	24th Feb.	27th Feb.
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S.S.	Tonnage	From Hongkong (about)	Destinations
"KHIVA"	9,097	19th Jan. Noon	Mars., L'don, Antwerp, & R'dam.
"SICILIA"	8,813	26th Jan.	S'pore, Penang, Colombo & Bombay
"MACEDONIA"	11,098	26th Jan.	B'bay, Mars., London & Antwerp.
"KASHGAR"	8,840	9th Feb.	Mars., L'don, & Antwerp.
"SOUDAN"	6,896	13th Feb.	S'pore, Penang, Colombo & Bombay
"MOREA"	10,911	23rd Feb.	B'bay, Mars., London & Antwerp.
"KARMALA"	9,098	8th March	Mars., London & Antwerp.
"NALDERA"	15,993	22nd March	B'bay, Mars., L'don, & Antwerp.
"SICILIA"	8,813	28th March	S'pore, Penang, Colombo & B'bay.
"KHYBER"	9,014	10th April	Marseilles, London & Antwerp.
"CHINA"	7,982	19th April	do.
"SOUDAN"	6,896	28th April	S'pore, Penang, Colombo & B'bay.
"KALYAN"	9,118	3rd May	Marseilles, London & Antwerp.
"KASHMIR"	8,960	17th May	do.
"KHIVA"	9,097	24th May	do.
"DELTA"	8,097	31st May	Mars., London & Antwerp.

BRITISH INDIA-APCAR SAILINGS

"TORILLA"	5,205	25th Jan.	Singapore, Penang & Calcutta.
"JAPAN"	6,052	1st Feb.	do.

EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN SAILINGS (South)

"ST. ALBANS"	4,500	2nd Feb.	Manila, Sandakan, Thursday.
"EASTERN"	4,000	27th Feb.	Island, Townsville, Brisbane.
"ARAFURA"	6,000	2nd Apr.	Sydney & Melbourne.

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The Union S.S. Co.'s Steamers to the United Kingdom via New Zealand, Vancouver, The P. & O. Royal Mail Steamers to London via Suez Canal. (San Francisco, etc.)
The P. & O. Branch Service of Steamers to London via the Cape
The New Zealand Shipping Co.'s Steamers for Southampton and London via Panama Canal

SAILING TO SHANGHAI & JAPAN

"MOREA"	10,911	13th Jan. 8 a.m.	Shanghai, Moji & Kobe.
"TALMA"	8,000	17th Jan. 5 p.m.	Amoy, Moji & Kobe.
"KARMALA"	9,098	31st Jan.	Shanghai, Moji & Kobe.
"TANDA"	9,045	31st Jan.	Moji & Kobe.
"SOUDAN"	6,896	1st Feb.	Shanghai & Kobe.
"EASTERN"	4,000	2nd Feb.	Shanghai.
"NALDERA"	15,993	9th Feb.	Shanghai, Moji & Kobe.
"TAKADA"	9,949	14th Feb.	Moji & Kobe.
"KHYBER"	9,014	22nd Feb.	Shanghai, Moji & Kobe.
"NELLORE"	6,853	28th Mar.	Shanghai & Kobe.
"CHINA"	7,982	8th Mar.	Shanghai, Moji & Kobe.
"ARAFURA"	6,000	8th Mar.	Moji & Kobe.
"SICILIA"	8,812	13th Mar.	Shanghai.
"KALYAN"	9,118	22nd Mar.	Shanghai, Moji & Kobe.
"KASHMIR"	8,960	4th Apr.	do.
"ST. ALBANS"	4,500	8th Apr.	Moji & Kobe.
"SOUDAN"	6,896	8th Apr.	Shanghai.
"KHIVA"	9,097	18th Apr.	Shanghai, Moji & Kobe.
"DELTA"	8,097	2nd May	do.
"EASTERN"	4,000	2nd May	Moji & Kobe.
"KASHGAR"	8,840	16th May	Shanghai, Moji & Kobe.
"MOREA"	10,911	30th May	do.

All rates are approximate and subject to alteration without notice.
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All Cabins are fitted with Electric Fans free of charge.
Parcels Measuring not more than 2 1/2 ft. x 2 ft. x 1 1/2 ft. will be received at the Company's Office up to Noon on the day previous to sailing.
For further information, Passage Fares, Freight Handbooks, etc., apply to—
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
12, Des Voeux Road Central, HONGKONG.

DODWELL & CO., LIMITED

NEW YORK BERTH

For NEW YORK & BOSTON via SUEZ
S.S. "KENDAL CASTLE" sailing on or about 25th Jan.

LLOYD TRIESTINO.

TAKING CARGO FOR GENOA, NAPLES, VENICE, TRIESTE AND ALL ITALIAN PORTS, ALSO CARGO ON THROUGH BILLS OF LADING FOR LEVANT, BLACK SEA & DANUBE PORTS.

PIUMI having been reopened for Traffic, cargo is also accepted for this port on through Bills of Lading.

VESSLS HAVE ACCOMMODATION FOR SALOON PASSENGERS.
REDUCED FARE FROM HONGKONG TO ITALIAN PORTS £36.

FOR SHANGHAI YOKOHAMA & KOBE

"ANNA" sailing on or about 23rd Jan.
"ROSANDRA" sailing on or about 3rd Feb.

FOR BRINDISI, VENICE & TRIESTE

via SINGAPORE, PENANG & COLOMBO.

"PERSIA" sailing on or about Early Feb.

"This steamer has been specially chartered to facilitate the forwarding of cargo intended for the reconstruction of the devastated areas in Japan."

NATAL LINE OF STEAMERS.

From CALCUTTA and COLOMBO to SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS.

"UMVOLOSI" sailing on or about 7th Feb.

Regular Passenger and Cargo Service to South African Ports.
Through Bills of Lading issued from Hongkong.

For freight or Passage on any of the above Lines apply to—

DODWELL & CO., LIMITED.

Telephone Central 1030.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LIMITED.

Ports	SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATIONS.	Steamers	Date of Departure
SHANGHAI & FUKOW	"KANCHOW"	On 12th Jan. D.L.	
SHANGHAI	"SHANSI"	On 12th Jan. Noon.	
SHANGHAI	"TOHANG"	On 12th Jan. 2 p.m.	
SHANGHAI & TSINGTAO	"SINKIANG"	On 13th Jan. D.L.	
SWATOW & SHANGHAI	"CHERKIANG"	On 13th Jan. 10 a.m.	
SHANGHAI	"PAKHOI"	On 14th Jan. Noon.	
BANGKOK	"CHENAN"	On 15th Jan. D.L.	
SWATOW & BANGKOK	"KWANGTUNG"	On 15th Jan. 10 a.m.	
SHANGHAI	"CHIHAI"	On 15th Jan. Noon.	
SWATOW & SINGAPORE	"CHINKIANG"	On 16th Jan. Noon.	
MANILA	"TEAN"	On 16th Jan. 4 p.m.	
SWATOW & SHANGHAI	"SOOCHOW"	On 17th Jan. 10 a.m.	
CHEFOO & DALNY	"KANSU"	On 18th Jan. D.L.	
SHANGHAI	"WUHU"	On 18th Jan. Noon.	

SHANGHAI LINE.—Excellent Saloon accommodation and dining, with Electric Fans fitted. Regular service four times weekly between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai, leaving Hongkong Sundays (via Swatow) and Saturdays (direct to Fukuoka, via Amoy) Thursdays (via Swatow) and Saturdays (direct to Fukuoka, via Amoy). Cargo taken on through B/Lading to all East and North China ports. Passengers for Shanghai do not require to tranship at Swatow.

HONGKONG LINE.—Regular weekly service leaving Hongkong Tuesdays to and from Bangkok via Swatow maintained by new "K" class steamers, attractively fitted for passengers, with double and single-berth cabins.

For Freight or Passage apply to—
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.
Telephone Central 32.
CARGO & PASSAGE CAN BE ISSUED AT THE OFFICE OF BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.

AUSTRALIAN ORIENTAL LINE

HONGKONG TO PHILIPPINES AND AUSTRALIAN PORTS.

Regular Service to Australia.

Steamer	Arr. Hongkong from Australia	Leave Hongkong for Manila, Sandakan, Thurs. Is. & Aus. Ports
"CHANGSHA"	14th January	18th January, Noon.

This Steamer is fitted with Refrigerating Machinery, ensuring a plentiful supply of Ice Fresh Provisions, etc., and has superior accommodation Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the State-Rooms. A duly qualified Doctor is carried. Reduced Fares, Cargo booked through to all Australian, New Zealand & Tasmanian Ports.
For freight and passage apply to—
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.
Telephone Central No. 32.
Agents.

PRINCE LINE FAR EAST SERVICE

Regular Sailings to Boston and/or New York by fast freight steamers.

For BOSTON and NEW YORK

S.S. "GARLIC PRINCE" (In port) ... Sailing about 13th Jan. 1924.
S.S. "GOthic PRINCE" ... 28th Jan.

For freight and full particulars apply to—

FURNESS (FAR EAST) LIMITED
(Incorporated in Great Britain)
St. George's Building
Telephone: Central 4155
Telegrams (Paraprice)

O. S. K.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION

LONDON, HAMBURG, ROTTERDAM & ANTWERP—via Singapore

Colombo, West and Port Said

"CELESTES MARU" ... Thursday, 7th Feb.

BIO DE JANEIRO, SANTOS & BUENOS AIRES—via Saigon

Singapore, Colombo, Durban and Capetown

"SEATTLE MARU" ... Friday, 8th Feb.

BOMBAY via Singapore and Colombo

"HIMALAYA MARU" ... Sunday, 20th Jan.

"ALPS MARU" (Calls at Penang) ... Saturday, 9th Feb.

"ANDES MARU" ... Wednesday, 20th Feb.

BANGKOK—via Singapore & SINGAPORE

"KISHU MARU" ... Friday, 1st Feb.

CALCUTTA via Singapore & Rangoon

"MALAY MARU" ... Wednesday, 18th Jan.

VICTORIA, SEATTLE, TACOMA & VANCOUVER via Shanghai and Japan Ports

"ARIZONA MARU" ... Monday, 18th Feb.

NEW YORK via Japan Port, San Francisco and Panama

"HAMBURG MARU" ... Middle of Jan.

JAPAN PORTS—Moji, Kobe, Osaka, Yokohama & Nagoya

"NANNING MARU" ... Monday, 28th Jan.

KEELUNG via SWATOW & AMOY

"KALIO MARU" ... Sunday, 13th Jan. 11 a.m.

"AMAKUSA MARU" ... Sunday, 20th Jan. 11 a.m.

TAKAO via SWATOW & AMOY

"SOSHU MARU" ... Thursday, 17th Jan. 8 a.m.

TAKAO & KEELUNG

"KISHU MARU" ... Wednesday, 16th Jan.

For further particulars please apply to—

OSAKA SHOSHEN KAISHA

Telephone Nos. 4088, 4089, 4090

K. SHIMA, Manager.

STRUTHERS & BARRY

OPERATING U.S. GOVERNMENT SHIPS.

EXPRESS FREIGHT SERVICE

FOR LOS ANGELES AND SAN FRANCISCO

FROM HONGKONG BY DIRECT ROUTE.

U.S.B. "West Chopaka" ... Due Hongkong 15th Jan.

U.S.B. "West Chopaka" ... Leave Hongkong 17th Jan.

U.S.B. "West Farallon" ... Due Hongkong 27th Jan.

U.S.B. "West Farallon" ... Leave Hongkong 29th Jan.

CARGO ACCEPTED FOR TRANSHIPMENT AT SAN FRANCISCO TO WEEKLY SAILINGS 4-12 ATLANTIC SEABOARD PORTS THROUGH BILLS OF LADING ISSUED TO U.S. AND CANADIAN OVERLAND POINTS

FOR SAIGON & SINGAPORE.

U.S.B. "West Montop" ... Due Hongkong 26th Jan.

U.S.B. "West Montop" ... Leave Hongkong 27th Jan.

THROUGH BILLS OF LADING ISSUED TO ALL PORTS NOT S.S. & S.D.

FOR MANILA, CEBU, ILOILO AND P. I. PORTS.

For Full Information Apply to
STRUTHERS AND BARRY
1st Floor, Queen's Building,
Phone Central No. 2035.
A. E. FRANCKE,
Acting Gen. Agent.
(12)

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

INWARD MAILS.

FROM	PER	DATE
AUSTRALIA AND MANILA	Victoria	12th Jan.
AUSTRALIA & MANILA	Aki Kora	12th Jan.
LONDON LETTERS via BRINDISI 11th Dec.	Tokyo	13th Jan.
SHANGHAI	Changhai	13th Jan.
AUSTRALIA & MANILA	Soochow	14th Jan.
SHANGHAI	Taiwan	15th Jan.
SHANGHAI	Warina	15th Jan.
U.S.A., CANADA, JAPAN AND SHANGHAI	Pres. McKinley	15th Jan.

OUTWARD MAILS.

FOR	PER	DATE
Hoihow Pakhoi and Haiphong	Taiwan Maru	Saturday, 12th, 8.30 A.M.
Manila	Tuansang	8.30 A.M.
Strait, Ceylon, Mauritius, L.	Akira	Registration 9.45 A.M.
Marques & Africa, India via Dred.		Letters 10.30 A.M.
Egypt & EUROPE via MARELLS		
LES—due Marseilles, 9th Feb.	Mores	10.00 A.M.
Shanghai and Japan	Foo Lee	10.00 A.M.
Bangkok	Ichang	1.00 P.M.
Saigon		
Shanghai, Japan, Honolulu, Canada		
U.S.A. Central & South America		
& EUROPE via San Francisco—due	Pres. Wilson	3.00 P.M.
San Francisco, 4th Feb.		Registration 4.15 P.M.
Ship sails at 10 a.m. 13th inst.		Letters 5.00 P.M.
Formosa	Benaron	3.30 P.M.
Samshui and Wuchow	Kochow	4.30 P.M.
Japan	Aki Maru	Sunday, 13th, 8.30 A.M.
Swatow, Amoy and Formosa	Kaijo Maru	9.00 A.M.
Shanghai	Pakhoi	Monday, 14th, 10.30 A.M.
Swatow	Hydrangea	2.30 P.M.
Bangkok	Chenau	5.00 P.M.
Swatow and Bangkok	Kuanlung	Tuesday, 15th, 8.30 A.M.
Shanghai	Chihit	10.30 A.M.
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	Haifoong	Noon
Swatow	Linan	Wednesday, 16th, 8.30 A.M.
Manila, Australia and New Zealand	Yeshino Maru	Registration 8.45 A.M.
via Thursday Island—due Thursday		Letters 9.00 A.M.
Island, 5th Jan.		
Straits, Ceylon, Mauritius, L. Marques S.	Hakone Maru	Registration 8.45 A.M.
Africa, India via Dhanushkodi, Egypt		Letters 9.30 A.M.
and Europe via Marseilles—due Mar.		
sails, 16th Feb.	Chinkiang	10.30 A.M.
Manila & Cebu	Namsang	1.00 P.M.
Manila	Chinkiang	2.30 P.M.
Swatow, Amoy and Formosa	Shan Shan	5.00 P.M.
Shanghai, Japan, Canada, U.S.A. Central		
& South America & EUROPE via	Pres. Madison	Parcels, 16th, 5.00 P.M.
Victoria, B.C.—due Victoria, B.C.		Registration 8.00 A.M.
5th Feb.		Letters 8.30 A.M.
Amoy	Taiwan	3.30 P.M.
Swatow, Amoy & Foochow	Hanching	Friday, 18th, Noon
Java via Batavia	Tjibodas	10.30 A.M.
Japan	Tjibodas	Saturday, 19th, 2.30 P.M.
Manila	Pres. McKinley	Sunday, 20th, 9.00 A.M.
Java via Batavia	Tjibodas	9.00 A.M.

*Correspondence bearing vessel's name only.

COMMERCIAL.

OPENING QUOTATIONS.

11th January, 1924.

ON LONDON.—	Telegraphic Transfer	... 2/3 1/2
	Bank Bills, on demand	... 2/3 15/16
	Bank Bills, at 30 days' sight	... 2/4
	Bank Bills, at 4 months' sight	2/4 1/2
	Credits, at 4 months' sight	... 2/4 11/16
	Documentary Bills, 4 months' sight	... 2/4 13/16
ON PARIS.—	Bank Bills, on demand	... 1/25
	Credits, 4 months' sight	... 1/25
ON NEW YORK.—	Bank Bills, on demand	... 50 1/2
	Credits, at 30 days' sight	... 51 1/2
ON BOMBAY.—	Telegraphic Transfer	... 164
	Bank Bills, on demand	... 164
ON CALCUTTA.—	Telegraphic Transfer	... 164
	Bank Bills, on demand	... 164
ON SHANGHAI.—	Bank Bills, at sight	nom.
	Private, 30 days' sight	nom.
ON YOKOHAMA.—	On demand	112 1/2
ON MANILA.—	On demand	99 1/2
ON SINGAPORE.—	On demand	99
ON BATAVIA.—	On demand	133 1/2
ON HONGKONG.—	On demand	nom.
ON SAIGON.—	On demand	79 1/2
ON BANGKOK.—	On demand	83 1/2
	SOVEREIGN, Bank's Buying Rate	\$ 8.38
	GOLD LEAF, 100 fine, per tael	51
	BAR SILVER, per oz.	52 1/2